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IN RE: STRYKER BRIGADE )  
COMBAT TEAM DRAFT EIS )  
PUBLIC MEETING )

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10 DRAFT EIS PUBLIC MEETING

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12 Taken on behalf of the 25th Infantry Division and U.S. Army  
13 Hawaii held at the Waikoloa Beach Marriott Resort, 69-275  
14 Waikoloa Beach Drive, Waikoloa, Hawaii, 96738, commencing  
15 at 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday, November 5, 2003, pursuant to  
16 Public Notice.

17

18 REPORTED BY: TINA M. STUHR, RPR, CSR #360  
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1           U.S. ARMY DRAFT EIS PUBLIC MEETING STAFF LIST  
2  
3    PANEL  
4    Colonel David Anderson  
5    Lieutenant Colonel Fred Clarke  
6    Ron Borne  
7  
8    FACILITATORS  
9    Annelle Amaral  
10   Miki Lee  
11  
12   HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATOR  
13   Noelani Arista  
14  
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## 1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 MS. LEE: Welcome. Have a seat, please. My name is  
3 Miki Lee. I will be one of your facilitators tonight, and  
4 in a few minutes, I'll tell you what that means, but before  
5 we get started into the formal meeting, I'd like to ask  
6 Papa Akau, if he will start us off with an opening pule.

7 MR. WILLIAM AKAU: Let us pray. Father in heaven, we  
8 bow our heads at this time, and we open up this meeting  
9 this evening we are grateful, Father, for being here and we  
10 pray for the Spirit to bless us and inspire us, especially  
11 those that bear the responsibility in which they have in  
12 being here to make presentation of the things that we will  
13 take part here on this Island.

14 We are grateful, Father, for being here this evening,  
15 and we pray for Thy Spirit to guide and direct us that we  
16 may feel of Thy love and understanding of who we are.  
17 We're here because we are American citizens and we  
18 Hawaiians and others, and we pray that we always may be  
19 mindful that we may have that love within our hearts to  
20 work together and to better things here in the islands.

21 Bless those who are responsible. Bless those who  
22 will conduct this meeting and those who will discuss  
23 various points and what they feel is right. We pray for  
24 Thy Spirit and for Thy guidance to be with us throughout  
25 this meeting, and we do these things humbly in the name of

1 Thy beloved son, Jesus Christ. Amen.

2 MS. LEE: Next I'd like to call Colonel David  
3 Anderson, the Garrison Commander forward, for some opening  
4 remarks.

5 COLONEL ANDERSON: Aloha, and good evening. Thank  
6 you, Miki, for starting us off tonight. Thank you very  
7 much for that pule.

8 I'm Colonel Dave Anderson, the Garrison Commander for  
9 the U.S. Army Hawaii. I'm responsible for all the Army  
10 installations across the great State of Hawaii. On behalf  
11 of General Eric Olson, the Commanding General of the 25th  
12 Infantry Division, U.S. Army Hawaii, I'd like to welcome  
13 you to tonight's community meeting on a draft Environmental  
14 Impact Statement for the transformation of the 2nd Brigade,  
15 the 25th Infantry Division to a Stryker Brigade Combat  
16 Team.

17 Tonight we're here to listen to your concerns and  
18 gather your comments. We're not here to present anything.  
19 We can answer questions back at the subject matter experts,  
20 but we're really here as part of this process to get your  
21 comments so we can take those comments and make our  
22 Environmental Impact Statement a much better document.

23 We started off with a draft Environmental Impact  
24 Statement almost a year ago, and we went through the  
25 scoping meeting process, gathered public comment and

1 incorporated that into what is now the draft Environmental  
2 Impact Statement.

3       This document is so much better now than it was when  
4 we started, and that is all because of the public  
5 participation and the public input we've had in this. This  
6 is a continuation of that process, and so your  
7 participation and your input on the content of this  
8 document will help us to make the document that much better  
9 so that when the final Environmental Impact Statement is  
10 published, that the decision makers can use that document  
11 to make the right decision as to whether or not to field  
12 the Stryker Brigade in Hawaii. So it is important that we  
13 go through this process and that we have participation and  
14 everybody's afforded the opportunity to present their  
15 comments.

16       Again, your role is to provide additional input on  
17 the environmental, cultural, and any other concerns you  
18 believe should be addressed and analyzed in our final  
19 Environmental Impact Statement. The Environmental Impact  
20 Statement is the most comprehensive document that can be  
21 prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act.

22       I know that everyone's anxious to get started and to  
23 present their comments to us. Again, we can do comments  
24 either verbally here at this podium or we can do them  
25 through our court recorders or we can take them in writing

1 or we can do them via email.

2 I'll turn the mic back to Miki. Thank you all very,  
3 very much for being here tonight, and we'll go until we've  
4 heard everybody that wants to talk. So, thank you very  
5 much.

6 MS. LEE: I would also like to introduce two other  
7 people who are sitting at the head table here, Lieutenant  
8 Colonel Fred Clarke, the PTA Commander, and he's joined by  
9 Mr. Ron Borne who is the transformation manager.

10 (Applause)

11 MS. LEE: So let me talk briefly about the role of  
12 the facilitator. Again, my name is Miki Lee. I am from  
13 Oahu, although I have lived on the Big Island for about ten  
14 years of my life growing up. My colleague over there  
15 standing up is Annelle Amaral. Together this evening we  
16 will just facilitate the meeting, and all that means is  
17 we're going to try and stay the course.

18 We'd like to create an environment where everyone can  
19 be heard. I think tonight we may hear an array of views  
20 and opinions, and our job is just to make sure that  
21 everyone feels like they can speak comfortably here.

22 Part of the banishment of the meeting process is that  
23 we're timekeepers. If we seem like we're a little  
24 fatigued, we'll call some breaks. We are asking folks to  
25 keep their testimony or comments to about five minutes, and



1 what will happen is you'll see either Annelle or myself  
2 sneak in from the side and put this little card on the  
3 podium when it's about four minutes just to let you know  
4 where you are with the time.

5 I'll repeat that the purpose of the meeting  
6 tonight -- or actually, this is a meeting. This is the  
7 fifth of sixth meetings that we've had on Oahu and two here  
8 on the Big Island is to receive your comments, to hear all  
9 that you have to say as it relates to the draft  
10 Environmental Impact Statement.

11 In some of the other meetings, we've heard some other  
12 issues about the military and more, and we're glad to hear  
13 that, but we're really here to talk about the draft EIS.

14 We've mentioned a few times that there are many ways  
15 that you can give your comment, and I'm going to repeat  
16 them and I'll do it again, and I hope I won't bore you, but  
17 I'm trying to get across to you that you have many, many  
18 opportunities to think about and give comment.

19 We do have a court stenographer here right now who is  
20 taking a verbatim record of what I'm saying and what you  
21 will say when you come up here. We have another one off to  
22 the side. If anyone would like to make oral comment but  
23 doesn't want to come up to the mic, please just step over  
24 there and feel free to make your comment. Again, she will  
25 do it verbatim.

1           There were comment cards up front. You can leave  
2   them with us. You can submit them after the fact. You can  
3   fax them. You can email things. You can do it any way you  
4   like up until, I think, January 3rd. That is the new  
5   extended comment period.

6           I would like to introduce Noelani who is here as our  
7   Hawaiian language interpreter, and she'll talk to you about  
8   the accommodations we'll make for Hawaiian-speaking  
9   participants.

10          MS. NOELANI ARISTA: Aloha mai kakou. He wahi kakou  
11   po'e 'olelo makuahine. A i na loa'a makou. I ka 'olelo ma  
12   ka 'olelo Hawaii o. Hiki ia 'oe ke 'olelo ke unuhi nau hio.  
13   Ai 'ole ke 'olelo 'oe. Pi'ike waiho i kou 'olelo. A unuhi  
14   ia mahipe mai i ka palapala. Ai 'ole i na mamake 'oe ko  
15   hiki ia ma kou ke hui pu mamua, ke 'olelo 'oe. Ai 'ole i  
16   na mamake 'oe ia'u kokua aku ia 'oe. Makemake. Oia wale  
17   no. Aloha.

18          MS. LEE: We've just brought in some new chairs, and  
19   we also have quite a few chairs up in the front here if  
20   anyone wants to take a seat, there is plenty of room,  
21   you've just got to come towards the front of the room.

22          Before we get started, I would like to go over a few  
23   meeting protocols, some guidelines that we have to help us  
24   as facilitators run a constructive meeting. The first one  
25   I already mentioned, we're going to ask that you try and

1 keep your comments to five minutes if you can, and again,  
2 we will remind you of the time.

3 The process for coming up here is at the front desk.  
4 They should have asked you when you signed in if you wanted  
5 to make comment and there's a little piece of paper that  
6 has a number in it. That's the number in sequence in which  
7 we're calling people up. If you haven't done it, you still  
8 can. There's plenty of time to do that. If you signed up  
9 and you change your mind, that's fine, too. If we call  
10 your name, just let us know, you know, I pass. So we will  
11 be calling people up in the order that they signed up.

12 We would ask that you show great patience and respect  
13 to everyone who comes up, who has the strength and  
14 fortitude to share with you their comments and feelings, so  
15 that everyone can be heard without interruptions.

16 We have been asked by the hotel to acknowledge that  
17 there are several special events going on tonight in the  
18 hotel. There's a luau, there are weddings, there are  
19 conventions, and so that we not do anything to disrupt the  
20 activity outside of this room.

21 And finally, I ask that we wrestle with the issues  
22 tonight and not with people. We're hear to talk about an  
23 issue and not to point fingers and not take it to a  
24 personal level. So with that, I would like to start the  
25 meeting. And our first speaker, give me a moment, it is a

1 very long and respectful name and I hope I treat it with  
2 the respect that it is, Hannah Wahinemaikai'okaahumanu  
3 Keliulani'okalani (Kane) Reeves is our first speaker.

4 Let me just let you know who follows so you can be  
5 ready. That would be David Bigelow, Constance Fay. Our  
6 first speaker.

7 Another thing I'm going to do as a facilitator, and I  
8 don't want you to think I'm hovering, but as you come up,  
9 I'm going to adjust the mic so that our transcribers can  
10 get the full benefit of hearing you.

11 MR. ABEL SIMEONA: Auntie asked me to come up,  
12 mahalo, Kapuna. Mahalo, ohana. Mahalo everybody that stay  
13 here. We come before you for kokua. To say our po'o.  
14 Mauna Kea. Mauna Loa, the 'olelo of being in Hawaii, to  
15 talk about this place, about this land, and about this  
16 place that we call Hawaii nei. Aloha.

17 MS. HANNAH REEVES: Aloha. I'm very happy to be here  
18 and thank you, Mr. Clarke. It is an honor and privilege to  
19 meet you and all the people who are here. My name is  
20 Hannah Wahinemaikai'okaahumanu Keliulani'okalani  
21 (Kane) Reeves. I born and raised in Hawaii. For  
22 generation are my mom and dad.

23 It is a privilege and honor for me to be here, but  
24 there's a land, Pohakuloa, the mountain belong to my  
25 ancestors before white man came. I have the papers here to

1 show proof that these lands is for our people before white  
2 man came. And it is an honor and privilege for me to be  
3 here because I wanted to let Mr. Clarke know that there is  
4 500 -- they claim there's 500 heiau that is on that land.  
5 It's not, there's thousand. The road that they making they  
6 saying that there is no iwi, I challenge them and I say  
7 thousands on the highway.

8 It is very important that the military knows that  
9 we're not from anywhere. We've been here from generation,  
10 my mom and dad, and I can prove it to you. I want you to  
11 know that these mountains are very sacred Mauna Kea, and I  
12 claim it right, the north, the south, the east, the west.  
13 I claim Mauna Loa, the north, the south, the east, the  
14 west, and I claim Pohakuloa because I am a direct  
15 descendant claiming today, that there are thousands of us  
16 living today. I want the military to know that there are  
17 many things that happened that you people don't know.

18 It's been 160 years and over that the United States  
19 have stolen from the Hawaiian people, and I'll challenge  
20 them, Congress, the Department of Interior, and everybody  
21 that who is here, that is illegal, invade the Hawaiian  
22 people. I stand before you as one person and all my  
23 ancestors and all my family living today that my job is to  
24 protect old Hawaii. I protect all the heiaus, all the  
25 trails, all the pu'u, all the mountains, the ku'i kinau,

1 all the trail, all the iwi, and the cave, the water, the  
2 north, from the mauka to the makai. From the 'apu'a to the  
3 mountain to the sea and go over 300 miles outside and  
4 around the island, every island.

5 I am proud to stand before you that I am not ashamed.  
6 I'm 100 percent Hawaiian and I'll be standing here until I  
7 die. I want you people to know that I am for our people.  
8 I speak for them, for my family and every Hawaiian. You're  
9 afraid to -- you're afraid that I'm going to stop your job.  
10 You know what, I don't stop your job. I just make sure  
11 that nobody destroy -- remove or destroy and run over.  
12 I'll make sure that you be paying fine, and I want to talk  
13 all of the developers. I'm serious about this.

14 You cannot destroy or remove or run over like  
15 Hokulea. I am one of the Kapunas that came against  
16 Hokulea, and I want you to know that I thank you very much.  
17 There's a lot of Hawaiians, they don't realize, they worry  
18 about their job. It's not their job. It's the ohana they  
19 value on the ground. What you be looking for them.

20 And to you people, I'm speaking about the people that  
21 are the other nationalities, they support us. They support  
22 to protect old Hawaii. There are thousands of people that  
23 come from the four corners of the earth. They come here to  
24 see Hawaii. They don't come here to see the building or  
25 the highway.

1 I would love to see progression under one condition,  
2 no destroying, no removing, no run over. Mr. Clarke, I'm  
3 holding you against that. I want you to know that there is  
4 something that is so sacred about the mountain, Mauna Kea,  
5 and I know that in my heart there is time to open up, open  
6 up and say you cannot go there. Cannot. You have to stop.

7 I am not for the military to come here. I got to say  
8 that because they're going to destroy our Island. They  
9 been destroying our Island, Kaho'olawe, Honolulu, and they  
10 will continue to destroy here. I want you to know, Clarke,  
11 this is very important, you cannot do that to our land.

12 We're one of the most sacred islands in the Pacific,  
13 and why you want to do that? I don't know. Go someplace  
14 else. Go to the United States and bomb all you like or  
15 practice all you like. Hawaii is the most beautiful place  
16 to live in. We invite people to come here because we have  
17 old Hawaii. We got all nationalities in Hawaii. Why we  
18 have to have people come?

19 They say we get highway, they get a job. Well, you  
20 know what, that don't stop destroying. I want you folks to  
21 know that I love you, and God bless you, Mr. Clarke.

22 (Applause)

23 MS. LEE: Are you Mr. Bigelow?

24 MR. DAVID BIGELOW: Good evening, Colonel Anderson  
25 and Clarke and everyone else. My name is David Bigelow and

1 I'm here to represent the Waiki'i Ranch Homeowners  
2 Association. We were here approximately one year ago  
3 during the scoping process. We made our concerns known  
4 about the -- what is now called the WPAA, which is the West  
5 Pohakuloa acquisition area. It's a 23,000-acre expansion  
6 for Stryker training. It covers the area south of Saddle  
7 Road, pretty much from the Saddle Road intersection all the  
8 way up to Pohakuloa. And our comments here this evening  
9 only address that area and no other portion of the  
10 transformation.

11 We had -- our community, at the scoping process, we  
12 had a number of concerns that we expressed then, and those  
13 being health and safety of our community, noise, the dust  
14 generated by the military maneuvers, and also the increased  
15 threat of wildfires, and some social concerns, also.

16 So, more specifically to the six subjects in the  
17 draft EIS that apply to us, I'm just going to try to  
18 quickly go through them and hit them as briefly as I can.

19 First of those is land use, and the proposed WPAA  
20 land is presently owned by Parker Ranch and is designated  
21 as agricultural by the State Land Use Board. The draft  
22 EIS, Section 827 states and this is a quote, The proposed  
23 training land, uses of agricultural grazing land, yet the  
24 WPAA is not consistent with the land use set forth in the  
25 County of Hawaii general plan.



1 I'd like to add to that in light of Judge Ronald  
2 Ibarra's recent decision regarding non-conforming use of  
3 agricultural land, we believe that the proposed action  
4 under the subject of inversion of agricultural land to  
5 training land should be changed to significant.

6 Going to geology and soils, the discussion in Chapter  
7 8.9 is a thorough treatment of the soils and geology of the  
8 WPAA, and we agree with the conclusion under the subject of  
9 soil loss that the impact is significant, so we take no  
10 issue with that.

11 The WPAA, area surrounding our borders presently has  
12 almost no human travel. The risk of fire is very low.  
13 However, the addition of heavy vehicles and warfare  
14 stimulation with explosive devices raises the risk of fire  
15 exponentially. The potential for severe damage to our  
16 community is very high, and for these reasons, we believe  
17 under the subject of soil erosion and loss and wild/land  
18 fires, the impact should be changed to significant.

19 Air quality. The use of the WPAA land for off-road  
20 exercises and the high increased risk of wildfires and  
21 resulting dust storms will cause a significant degradation  
22 of air quality. Flying dust will be a hazard to the health  
23 of our Waiki'i Ranch residents and will also cause property  
24 damage. We agree with the conclusion that the proposed  
25 action under the subjects, future dust from the military

1 vehicle use and wind erosion from areas disturbed by  
2 military vehicle use is significant.

3 In addition, we believe another impact issue should  
4 be added, and that being wind erosion from areas burned by  
5 wildfires. The impact of this would also be significant.

6 The next subject. I'm running out of time here, I'm  
7 sorry. I'll go fast. The human health and safety hazards.  
8 We believe there are real human health and safety hazards  
9 to the residents of Waiki'i Ranch if the WPAA plan is  
10 implemented. The chapters on air quality that are in the  
11 EIS agree with this, and they state that the dust generated  
12 by vehicles and the subsequent wind erosion has the  
13 potential to create significant health effects.

14 The same chapters conclude that dust generation has a  
15 significant impact and is not amicable. This should be  
16 included in the human health and safety chapters, and it's  
17 not. It's lacking. So what I'm saying is in one chapter  
18 it says it's a health hazard, and in the health hazard  
19 section it doesn't mention it.

20 The increased threat of wildfires is a direct threat  
21 to human health and safety. The fire itself and length of  
22 a dust storm after the fire is addressed in the EIS as  
23 amicable to less than significant. We believe that an  
24 impact issue titled dust particle inhalation should be  
25 added and that the impact should be significant. In

1 addition, too, the wildfires impact should be upgraded to  
2 significant.

3       Okay. The next one would be noise. And the increase  
4 of noise levels due to small arms fire and heavy weapon  
5 simulators is discussed in Chapters 4.6 and 8.6 in the  
6 draft EIS. One of those chapters draws the conclusion that  
7 it's a significant problem and the other draws a conclusion  
8 that it's not significant, so there is a conflict there and  
9 the final -- in the table it says it's not significant, so  
10 there is a problem with this as far as being inconsistent.

11       As far as these Waiki'i Ranch specifically, those  
12 discussions maintain that the noise levels from small arms  
13 fire and weapon simulators can be mitigated to a reasonable  
14 level by maintaining a distance of 500 feet to be 1,000  
15 feet at night from the borders of Waiki'i Ranch. We do not  
16 agree with this conclusion. We believe that the amount of  
17 noise that will be generated by training exercises will be  
18 significant and the impact on Waiki'i Ranch will be  
19 negative. For this reason we believe that the subject of  
20 noise from ordnance use should be changed to significant in  
21 all tables.

22       And the last thing I have is socioeconomic factors.  
23 Those chapters completely ignore the socioeconomic impact  
24 on the residents of Waiki'i Ranch. Waiki'i Ranch is  
25 surrounded by agriculturally zoned land and was developed

1 and sold as a place very peaceful and tranquilized stop,  
2 and the plan non-conforming use of the surrounding  
3 agricultural land involves health hazards, noise, and a  
4 highly increased threat of wildfires. This is certainly a  
5 significant social issue.

6 In addition, the Army's plan to acquisition the  
7 surrounding agricultural land has already affected property  
8 values and will certainly have a greater effect if the plan  
9 is implemented.

10 For these reasons we believe that the following  
11 impact subject should be added to this chapter, and these  
12 are loss of enjoyment of property and loss of property  
13 value. And we believe both of these impacts should be  
14 labeled as significant.

15 So I'd like to thank you for your patience.

16 (Applause)

17 MS. LEE: Before we bring our next speaker up, I was  
18 asked to let you know what Noelani offered in terms of  
19 translation in the Hawaiian language, and you'll correct me  
20 if I'm wrong, Noelani, but I believe what she said is it's  
21 up to the speaker. She is here to stand beside you if you  
22 wish to give your testimony in the Hawaiian language, and  
23 she will translate along with you or after you. She can  
24 also wait until you're done. You can deliver your comments  
25 and she'll work with our transcriptionist after the fact.

1 So, all she asks is that you touch base with her beforehand  
2 and let her know what your pleasure is for translation  
3 services. Thank you.

4 All right. Our next speaker is Constance Fay who  
5 will be followed by Robert Miguel and C. Kaponono.

6 MS. CONSTANCE FAY: Good evening. I'm Connie Fay. I  
7 live in Ahualoa, just around on the other shoulder of Mauna  
8 Kea from Pohakuloa. I've lived there off and on since 1974  
9 on a parcel of land that has trees and plants from the  
10 music lowland Hawaiian forest. My post-retirement hobby is  
11 removing wiwi and planting Hawaiian plants. I'm a retired  
12 teacher of young children.

13 I have some questions about the EIS. I'm concerned  
14 about the health impacts of the activities on the expanded  
15 base. When the wind blows from Kona, which it has for the  
16 last three weeks, what will be in the particulate matter  
17 from the fires and dust that will blow around to our side  
18 of the mountain? Will there be chemicals? Will there be  
19 nuclear contaminants? Who will test the air? How often?  
20 How quickly will we be notified that there are contaminants  
21 in the air? This expansion should not take place until all  
22 these questions are satisfactorily answered.

23 I have asthma, as do many people in my area. I can  
24 tell when it's voggy, even before I open my eyes in the  
25 morning because I wake up wheezing. Will there be an

1 independent EPA control unit monitoring contaminants with  
2 the authority to control environmental substance abuse?

3 I have a similar concern about our food. Many people  
4 in my community eat local. We get produce from our friends  
5 and neighbors and from our local farmers markets. We talk  
6 about how we grow our food. How will we know that it's  
7 getting into our food from airborne contaminants from the  
8 base?

9 The report states that there will be increase in the  
10 amount of ammunition fired. Will there be depleted uranium  
11 in the shell casings? What about larger artillery? Isn't  
12 the Stryker basically a small-like tank? What ammunition  
13 will it be firing?

14 Because I haven't had access to the whole report, I  
15 haven't been able to do the kind of detailed analysis the  
16 previous speaker gave. I still think these kind of common  
17 day-to-day concerns need to be addressed and really, it  
18 would be good if there were some day-to-day language,  
19 because I feel like the language that the report is written  
20 in, because it's so formal and because it's addressing  
21 really specific, very detailed and technical issues, it  
22 seems to me it's very easy to hide the kind of day-to-day  
23 impacts that the base will have in this really technical  
24 presentation and language.

25 So I'd like to have the report or parts of the report

1   that impact people translated into real English and also  
2   into Hawaiian. I think that's respectful for those of us  
3   who don't have the kind of specialized knowledge that seems  
4   to be required when you're talking about these things, but  
5   I'm talking about how this impacts me on a day-to-day  
6   basis; my health, my children, my grandchildren.

7           I plan to write expanded comments, but I'm really  
8   concerned that the funding for this project, as far as I  
9   can tell, is part of deficit spending, and that's going to  
10   impact the future for my daughter and my nieces and their  
11   children. I have an alternate vision of the future use of  
12   the Parker Ranch land. I don't have time now to share all  
13   of it with you, but it does include making safe  
14   environments for plants like these.

15           This is a native Hawaiian Lobelia. It's found in the  
16   Kohala mountains. You probably won't see it in your  
17   day-to-day wanderings, but if you come over to Ahualoa,  
18   you'll see it in the forest that I'm trying to restore or  
19   replant with some Hawaiian plants. Thank you.

20           (Applause)

21           MS. LEE: The next speaker is Mr. Robert Miguel who  
22   will be followed by C. Kapono, who will be followed by  
23   Leslie Agorastos.

24           MR. ROBERT MIGUEL: Good evening. I'd like to thank  
25   you in advance for giving me an opportunity to speak and

1 share some thoughts with you this evening. My name is  
2 Robert Miguel and I was born and raised here on the Big  
3 Island, and like many of you, I have some very pleasant and  
4 very special memories, particularly serving from 1952 to  
5 1970. In fact, those memories are very special, but  
6 sometimes I wish I can relive them in the year 2003.  
7 Fortunately or unfortunately, that can't be the case  
8 because life is ever changing. It's not static.

9       Having said that, I'm hear to speak and support the  
10 U.S. Army's desire to move the Stryker Brigade to  
11 Pohakuloa. It is imperative that as citizens we must  
12 provide the operational elements of our defense department  
13 every means and opportunity to train its troops and give  
14 our troops the best possible means to meet the Stryker  
15 Brigade's purpose.

16       The sons and daughters and husbands and wives  
17 comprise the personnel of the Stryker Brigade must be able  
18 to execute extremely dangerous missions in environments not  
19 conducive to survivability. It is unquestionable that any  
20 training and tactics, strategies and advanced technology  
21 facilitates, the effectiveness and efficiency of the  
22 Brigade; that such training also contributes to enhancing,  
23 even just a little, the survivability of family members who  
24 comprise the personnel of the Brigade is more than adequate  
25 incentive for citizens to provide an unencumbered area for



1 operations.

2           The U.S. Army has proven to be a good neighbor in the  
3 State of Hawaii. While tears garnish the headlines, the  
4 economic impact of military fiscal activity is not  
5 miniscule. Historically, it has always held steady,  
6 thereby, giving individual wage earners an opportunity to  
7 provide decent economic stability for their families. The  
8 economic impact provided by the U.S. Army's presence here  
9 on the Big Island would certainly be much greater than that  
10 provided by the present state of any industry and any  
11 business sector here.

12           Thank you very much.

13           (Applause)

14           MS. LEE: If you planned ahead and actually have  
15 things typed up, we would love for you to leave a copy  
16 behind if you're able to, so you can leave it at the front  
17 desk or you can hand it to me. C. Kaponono.

18           MR. C. KAPONO: Good evening, Colonel Anderson,  
19 Colonel Clarke, and Mr. Borne. Aloha Kakou and hanepui ho  
20 nu ko kiawe.

21           My background is in pharmaceutical research. The  
22 woman who came up and said that she wanted the EIS  
23 translated in more simple language, I would encourage you  
24 that you need to exhaust every detail that's inadequate and  
25 to make sure, to make certain, without question, that

1 everything is understood. And to short change yourself in  
2 some simple type of language would be an opportunity to  
3 bury and to hide the most important conditions.

4 I'd like to address two issues of the EIS if I might.  
5 First is a socioeconomic and environmental issue. DOD  
6 currently spends \$1.3 billion in the State of Hawaii.  
7 \$4 million -- \$4 million are spent here on the Big Island.  
8 4 million. Of that 4 million, the United States Army  
9 contributes about 95 percent of that. So it's only the  
10 Army that's making an economic contribution to the Big  
11 Island.

12 The Army is part of the executive division of the  
13 United States. It's not an institution to itself. I'm not  
14 here to defend the Army. They can do that for themselves,  
15 but as a citizen, I'm aware that every federal agency that  
16 supports the contents of this EIS is available to us as  
17 citizens, which includes the EPA, the CDC, to answer any  
18 questions that we might have to the integrity of our  
19 natural resources.

20 I am a native Hawaiian by the United States  
21 definition. My genealogy is this, every man in my family,  
22 all their iwi are in this aina. I'm not foreign to this  
23 place. So those of you that are, I welcome you, but I  
24 encourage every Hawaiian to participate proactively in this  
25 opportunity.

1           Secondly, I'd like to address the mitigation schedule  
2 of those conditions that are set forth in the executive  
3 summary and ask the management team to consider including a  
4 native Hawaiian group to help resolve some of the  
5 conditions that are being addressed in the mitigation  
6 schedule. Oftentimes the state and county has been asked  
7 to address certain issues that the United States Army and  
8 Hawaii will not, and, you know, that's a toss up whether  
9 the County of Hawaii is the best partner to be actively  
10 engaged in some of these issues, but I think that those of  
11 us who are concerned, who are stewards of the land, would  
12 like to make a proactive contribution to that possible  
13 outcome.

14           But more succinctly, on the Hilo side, we don't have  
15 all these hotels. This hotel that we're sitting in is  
16 foreign owned. The amount of money that you will spend  
17 here, will leave Hawaii. The amount of money the military  
18 spends here, stays here. It currently employs over 25,000  
19 people. We don't have jobs in Hilo, and if you drive from  
20 Hilo to Waikoloa, along the Hamakua coast, you will see  
21 these flowers placed along the highway. Those were Hilo  
22 residents who died on the highway coming to work over here  
23 where you have the jobs.

24           So, for the living sacred bones of the living human  
25 Hawaiians who are looking for an increase in quality of

1 life, we encourage the economic activity that the United  
2 States would bring. I want you to think about this. We  
3 don't have any industry here. We don't have a Boeing. We  
4 don't have TRW. We don't have General Electric. We don't  
5 have anything. The only thing we have and we've had is the  
6 military, so like it or not. I think the same during the  
7 '60s that I thought was pointed at a U.S. Army veteran of  
8 Vietnam, either like it or leave it.

9 And I can say this: The military's strategy has to  
10 be quality controlled and tested. We owe this to those  
11 kids who are over there defending you right now. And I  
12 wouldn't want to have to explain to their father or their  
13 mother that we were concerned about the dust or the noise  
14 and that's why the equipment didn't work that we sent your  
15 kids into harm's way.

16 So, you know, get real with the deal and think about  
17 it, and especially those of you who are parents who have  
18 children who are overseas right now, just think about that.  
19 And as a Vietnam veteran, you know, we thought about you  
20 guys, and I tell you, it would have really pissed us off if  
21 some of you guys got upset about the dust or the noise.

22 So, that's all I have to say. If I said anything to  
23 offend any of you, talk to my attorney. Aloha.

24 (Applause)

25 MS. LEE: I feel the need to remind all of us in the

1 room that we are here to hear everyone's comments without  
2 interruption. If you could please stop yourself while  
3 someone is speaking, I'm sure that they will do the same  
4 for you.

5 Our next speaker is Leslie followed by Robert Kozuki  
6 who will be followed by V. Leihulu.

7 Is Leslie here?

8 (No response.)

9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: She left.

10 MS. LEE: She left, okay. Do you know if she's  
11 coming back?

12 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No, she's not returning.

13 MS. LEE: Okay. Thank you. Robert Kozuki.  
14 Mr. Kozuki?

15 (No response.)

16 MS. LEE: Okay. V. Leihulu.

17 MS. V. LEIHULU: Aloha mai kakou, na Kapuna, mai  
18 kakou. I am Leihulu. Aloha.

19 I want to say Aloha to my ohana in the house and all  
20 Hawaiians, and all the community people, everyone in the  
21 communities.

22 My concern is dust, environment, cultural,  
23 traditional, customary rights and practices, and health and  
24 well-being as a people. Dust is one of them. As military,  
25 why are you on our mountain? Most sacred to us are our

1 mountains, Mauna Loa, Mauna Kea. This is our home. We are  
2 the host people. We are the host community. You need to  
3 ask us permission before you come moving in here  
4 desecrating, destroying, polluting; chemicals, yeah,  
5 nuclear weapons, nuclear chemicals, and dust, yeah. Dust,  
6 that's the air we breathe. Mahalo ke Akua for sharing this  
7 air with us and the waters.

8       You'll be on top of our mountain where our waters run  
9 down. All of that is from Akua. All perfectly, perfectly  
10 well, pono. And you come on top of the mountain and that's  
11 not good for us. I plan to have generations and  
12 generations of grandchildren, safe environment, resources,  
13 waters, air, and around our islands is water.

14       In those waters are the largest food chain in the  
15 world. I grew up watching the military in south Kona, bomb  
16 south Kona. Did all of you know that? We were bombed in  
17 south Kona. Kapua, South Point. What did you do about  
18 cleaning that mess up? What did you do in compensating us?

19       Most of the people living in south Kona, including  
20 Molokai'i and Maui next to Kaho'olawe have skin diseases.  
21 Have you noticed that? Regardless if they're Hawaiians or  
22 non-Hawaiians. We have skin diseases. Where did that come  
23 from? Why did Leprosy all of a sudden appear mostly in  
24 Molokai'i Maui. Don't that say something about chemicals,  
25 nuclear chemicals?

1           We got to consider this, people. There's people  
2 going to be on top of our sacred mountain polluting it, our  
3 waters, our air, but ke Akua had freely given to us his  
4 resources, that is already fully developed. We don't need  
5 man-made destruction or desecration to it. My answer to  
6 military stakeout or come to our mountains is a'ole. No.

7           We have so many homeless Hawaiians because you have  
8 our aina. Homeless in our own homes, that's not good, you  
9 know. Go home and bomb your place, 'kay? Just like  
10 Hokulea, go home and dig up your grandparents. Leave ours  
11 alone. We don't need all this stuff.

12           I represent my family in south Puna, my extended  
13 family. I am proudly to mention I am a member of the  
14 Protect Keopuka Ohana. We are here to protect, preserve,  
15 and perpetuate culture, traditions, customs, spirituality.  
16 Hawaii is spiritual, and if we don't take care of it now  
17 and allow outsiders to come here and rule us and tell us  
18 what to do and how to do it, then we don't deserve home.

19           But we have been here for generations. We will be  
20 here for many more generations, and we will speak up  
21 because this is our home. And, yes, our aina can provide  
22 for all the people agricultural lands and Judge Ibarra  
23 right on it with Akua. Mahalo nui to Akua and Judge  
24 Ibarra, and all those environmentalists, cultural people,  
25 people with a heart. Not just three major volumes of

1 mumbo-jumbo words that means nothing to us. Life means a  
2 lot to us. And I would love to know and see makala later  
3 on when I'm gone in the next dimension, my future  
4 generations safe from the chemicals, nuclear weapons, war,  
5 and I feel by your presence being on our mountain you will  
6 invite attacks. Nobody's trying to attack us now. Mahalo.

7 (Applause)

8 MS. LEE: Mr. Kozuki has appeared.

9 MR. ROBERT KOZUKI: Aloha, everybody. I'm here on  
10 behalf of my Kapuna and for the people of Hawaii. I have a  
11 small little geological lesson for you folks. As you can  
12 see, I am no rocket scientist. Yeah.

13 This one bottle right here and this water represents  
14 our mountain, our aina. This mountain represents the life  
15 of our people, yeah. Very simple, yeah. This is our  
16 water. This is what we live on. This is the mountain.  
17 This is the water. Very easy.

18 I'm not a rocket scientist, but this is, basically,  
19 what's going on here, yeah. We going to put this kind  
20 bomb, yeah. This is one bomb over here, yeah. We're going  
21 to put one on top of the mountain here and blow 'em up,  
22 yeah? This is what this bottle has to say, you know, FDA  
23 approved, you know, scientific kind, you guys. This is  
24 what you folks say, the scientists and stuff like that.  
25 All right.



1           Rain clouds in our tropical skies on the tops of our  
2   island mountains then filter through the volcanic rock to a  
3   natural aquifer deep underground. Hawaiian Island water is  
4   purified naturally on its journey to you. So what I'm  
5   trying to say here is what, Mr. Clarke, you like drink this  
6   kine water, huh? No. We no like drink this kine water.  
7   Our people not drink this kine water. All right. Very  
8   simple.

9           And this is all I have to say, and hopefully, you  
10   take respect to our people, our Kapunas, and this is very  
11   important to us. So everybody pull together, and Aloha.  
12   That's all I have to say.

13           (Applause)

14           MS. LEE: Our next three speakers, Mr. Hank Kekai,  
15   Keaulani Mitchell-Coakley, followed by William Ahyou Akau.  
16   So is Hank here? Hank Kekai.

17           MR. HANK KEKAI: Aloha. Another day in paradise.  
18   Welcome to Kona. I'm Hank Kekai. This is my home. Sun  
19   shines in Kona, rains in Hilo, snows in Kohala, and a  
20   volcano erupts in Kahu. All you people are halfway to  
21   heaven. So here goes the Hawaiian. I'm going to take my  
22   best shot.

23           To you people, Aloha. I wish you people the same  
24   thing. Welcome to Hawaii. This is God's country. I'm not  
25   much of a speaker, but I just take notes and I follow

1 letters, which is so simple, like, A, B, Cs. Ocho, dos,  
2 tres. White see whatever. But I using the letters and I  
3 hope you people take it down.

4 A is archeological in sensitive areas. B is  
5 biological significant areas. C, I put all the rest  
6 together, it's called cultural resources. This is number  
7 one on our list. You got to use them all and use it like  
8 the lady -- the ho' lolo lady. I like her style. We need  
9 more people like her in Hawaii. She's taking off the aina,  
10 the family, the future. She even plant that tree. You  
11 don't see too many people nowadays come up. That's her  
12 heart in that tree, and it's willing to benefit mankind. I  
13 love you for that, lady.

14 And on the EIS -- oh, yeah, no forget the tall, good  
15 looking Hawaiian. Brah, I like your style. When you say  
16 the pharmaceutical business, got to use all kind  
17 ingredients. We need people like you. I'm proud that  
18 you're a Hawaiian.

19 I'm not a Hawaiian. I'm not an American. I am a  
20 sovereign. There is a great, great difference, ladies and  
21 gentlemen. Right now America is a sovereign, so am I. And  
22 that place where Saddam is, he is the sovereign, so don't  
23 make any ideas that we gonna come here, set up this warfare  
24 stuff, chemicals and all that. I say, hey, keep it out of  
25 Hawaii.

1           My friend just got arrested in Honolulu when you  
2   people were there. He's a very good friend. His name is  
3   Kyle Kajihiro. He went to Puerto Rico. He asked me to go.  
4   I said, "I don't know. What if I don't come back?" Puerto  
5   Rico now is back to the people. He was one of the  
6   activists that been there. I told him, why you go over  
7   there? I go show 'em how we got back our Kaho'olawe. We  
8   done it, people, and we are not a tribe, please.

9           George Bush, Senior let the world know that the  
10   Island of Kaho'olawe, which was desecrated -- the island,  
11   George Bush let the world know it was given back to the  
12   Hawaiian nation. Remember people, not tribe. Nation.  
13   Sovereignty.

14           So, President Clinton came over. I don't know what  
15   he did. He apologized, nobody believe. That's supposed to  
16   be a joke somewhere in there. He apologize, apologize,  
17   apologize. Nobody believe. Us Hawaiians believed that it  
18   was taken away from us. One Bush took it away, gave it  
19   back to the nation. I don't know what this next one is  
20   gonna do. He was here a couple days ago. Remember,  
21   people, sovereignty.

22           But in the meantime, we need work, especially in  
23   Kona. You know, I tell the people, Hawaiians don't have a  
24   dirty word. You know how to swear like a Hawaiian?  
25   Hawaiian don't like have dirty word. You want to swear in

1 Hawaiian, four letter word? At one time it was real funny.  
2 It's spelled W-O-R-K. That's a dirty word. You see one  
3 Hawaiian sitting down, you go, hey, brah, why you no go  
4 work? But today, hey, that's gold. That's precious. We  
5 need work in Hawaii.

6 The culture here -- now, I hope the Army when you  
7 people come in, yeah, we know you bring in money. I don't  
8 fight the Army. No way. You gonna lose. They got all the  
9 weapons. Now, you know where all the weapons coming from,  
10 from the terrorists. I say this with my heart. When Queen  
11 Liliu'okalani said, hey, Hawaiians we no die. Let's give  
12 everything back to the terrorists.

13 Now, people remember, this is new time, wartime, and  
14 all of that. If Saddam gonna get all his stuff, build his  
15 tombs and this and that, give us \$1 million as was promised  
16 in the Constitution of the United States, that we will  
17 survive as a Hawaiian nation and we will -- they will help  
18 us get our sovereignty.

19 Promises are quickly broken. That's what like we say  
20 over here in Hawaiian, they say shibai, but there's another  
21 word. I just telling you shibai. It's Japanese style, you  
22 know. You lie. You lie. You lie. Presidents don't lie,  
23 including George Washington. He never cut the cherry tree.  
24 He wen prune 'em. Aloha.

25 (Applause)

1 MS. LEE: Keaulani Mitchell-Coakley. She's shy.

2 MS. KEAULANI MITCHELL-COAKLEY: Aloha. My name is  
3 Keaulani, and I come from a Hawaiian Trans School called  
4 Kanu O Ka 'Aina and I need to say something that I've been  
5 dying to say, but no one cares to listen.

6 You -- all of you guys, especially you from the  
7 military, you guys have heard from the Kapuna and from the  
8 people, middle age, but you haven't heard from us, the  
9 children of the land.

10 From our schools called Kanu O Ka 'Aina, which means  
11 children from the land from generations back, and it's  
12 pretty important to us kids, because if you guys don't know  
13 it, a lot of us kids come from homes that we shouldn't come  
14 from where there is jail and other stuff, but without the  
15 land, we wouldn't be here. We wouldn't be here today  
16 because the haloa kalo gives us life, and without the land  
17 we wouldn't be there. In Hawaiian means haloa our bruddah  
18 is the kalo of the land. He's the one who takes care of  
19 us, and we're supposed to take care of it back.

20 But if people come to Hawaii and then start bombing,  
21 what is going to be the point? We're not taking care of  
22 the land at all, especially the animals, like the pueo and  
23 the pig. Some of them to us are our ancestors from Akua,  
24 and if you hurt them, you're hurting us. You're hurting  
25 the land. If you hurt the land, you hurt all of us, not

1     only the Hawaiians, but also everyone who lives here in  
2     Hawaii; the pollution and us.

3             You hurt us by not letting us grow things here on the  
4     islands, especially people in Kawaihae. Half the people --  
5     some of the people here live in Kawaihae, me especially.  
6     My family has not been in Kawaihae, may have not been  
7     raised or grown, but some people have. It's not just the  
8     land to us. It's a way of life. We want to be here.  
9     Thank you.

10            (Applause)

11            MS. LEE: Mr. William Akau.

12            MR. WILLIAM AKAU: I do support the Stryker force to  
13     train at Pohakuloa. Some years back the commander was  
14     Texteira who commanded Pohakuloa. He called his uncle and  
15     he had a long talk with his uncle. He wanted his uncle to  
16     come out to Pohakuloa and to bless the area where the Army  
17     is.

18            So, after they did their talking, then Robert called  
19     me, asked me if I can pick him up and take him up to  
20     Pohakuloa and I live in Kawaihae, so I said, fine. So I  
21     went down to Pu'uana'hulu, I picked Robert up, then we drove  
22     up to Pohakuloa.

23            So while there, they pulled out -- they put us on the  
24     helicopter. We flew out about 20-miles out in the open in  
25     the back of Hualalai because the Army was going to put some

1 kind of special equipment within that area, so that's why  
2 he needed his uncle to come and do the blessing of that  
3 area.

4 Now, we talking of an area that is strictly for  
5 training. So what Robert did, as he say the prayer, first  
6 asking Heavenly Father, that any kapu was put on the land  
7 for the past to remove those kapu so that the military can  
8 move on and do their training.

9 Now, we talking within maybe 25 miles or 20 miles  
10 square an area where the Army has the full responsibility,  
11 but in due respect, the commander have the respect and the  
12 love for the land. So that's why he needs his uncle's  
13 advice, he need his uncle's support, so that's why we went  
14 out to Pohakuloa and did -- we did say the blessing of the  
15 land to whatever kapu was placed on the land in the past,  
16 to remove so that the training for the military could move  
17 on.

18 So for years this has taken place at Pohakuloa.  
19 Nobody said anything because it was done right. Because  
20 Texteira, being Hawaiian, he has that love and  
21 understanding of what the aina means to him. Because some  
22 of the aina has so much power that no matter what you do,  
23 you're going to meet those challenges. So, he wanted to  
24 remove all of this thing.

25 In other words, okay and to oka walea na mea maika'i,

1 so that's the reason Robert was called and we can do the  
2 blessing and it did move on until now, when you hear about  
3 the Stryker force, everybody's up in roar. Why? You have  
4 no business. Let me tell you straight. It's the Army's  
5 business. They're living within their boundaries. What  
6 right have you? That's my question.

7 The Army protects us. They need to train. If they  
8 don't train, what happens? They can't fight. So we  
9 need -- we need the military here. We need them to train  
10 so that if anything should happen, they're ready. So  
11 that's the reason I support this Stryker force.

12 It's something new. The machine on eight wheels, 20  
13 tons, it's really something. What are they carrying in  
14 this weight? It's none of my business. It's the Army's  
15 business. It's to protect us. Why should we, as citizens,  
16 fight the Army? I have a lot of respect for the military.  
17 I have uncles who was in the military who lost their life.  
18 Why? To see that we still have the freedom. That's very  
19 important.

20 That Aloha spirit is very important to all of us.  
21 So, this is what I want to express, you know. I support  
22 the military. Thank you.

23 (Applause)

24 MS. LEE: We'll call a couple more speakers up and  
25 then we'll take a break because we'll be going a little bit



1 after an hour. I hope I get this right. Rollin Frost  
2 followed by Hiko Hanapi.

3 MR. ROLLIN FROST: Aloha. Thank you for coming. I  
4 thought I'd never hear it again, love it or leave it. I  
5 thought I'd never hear it again. I'm a veteran,  
6 25th Division, decorated for heroism, pulled a guy out of a  
7 copter. I'm a patriot. I don't want this here.

8 The war, we don't have to go to war. Terrorism is  
9 not a war. It's a CIA exercise. The Army has a history of  
10 ripping us off in Hawaii. Not just second World War, woe,  
11 they took over. They tried that Agent Orange. They tried  
12 out DTT here. They sprayed our forest in Kona with anthrax  
13 like stuff. They think they can play here. Well, they  
14 could. Nobody objected. You're all too busy being  
15 Americans. You'd be thrown in camps. You got to be  
16 American, love it or leave it doesn't work now, my friend.  
17 I won't love it or leave it. I love it, and I won't leave  
18 it. I'll defend it.

19 Why am I here? I'm a scientist. I got some extra  
20 fees. I got a master of science degree in environmental  
21 health. I spent seven years in Dallas letting fluid flow  
22 through porous media; sandstone, limestone, bronze,  
23 freshwater.

24 I spent 25 years in Hawaii doing environmental work.  
25 I was once in charge of all the pollution on Kauai for the

1 Health Department. I used to do the EPA laws, and enforce  
2 them on Kauai. You're not going to get any help from the  
3 Health Department. You're not going to get any help from  
4 the EPA, guaranteed. I've been there. The reason I'm  
5 here, I want to speak about one thing, the destruction of  
6 the stone.

7 I was there in 1960, '61, '62, fire direction  
8 control, shooting 105s and 155s. We used to dump car  
9 wrecks in the slopes of Mauna Loa and shoot 'em up. We  
10 hated it. Two months duty there. Run around in a jeep,  
11 duct tape in my hands, buttoned up in a hundred degrees.  
12 You couldn't see any skin.

13 The dust. Why so much dust? I didn't realize it at  
14 the time. I was only 20. I didn't realize the car wrecks  
15 we were blowing up over there had asbestos in the clutch  
16 lines and brake lines, and every time we hit one, we'd blow  
17 it into a 50-foot cycle mess that would never go away.

18 But when I was there, one thing I did notice was the  
19 dust, because every time we rode a vehicle over there, we'd  
20 crunch it. Lesson in geology: You know what that's up --  
21 what that's like, it's like a sponge. Imagine a sponge,  
22 huh, made out of stone. It's got pukas in it. Water gets  
23 in the pukas, dust collects, little animals, little plants,  
24 it starts to grow. You come along with a truck, you roll  
25 over it, you know what happens? It turns to dust. That's

1    what we did up there.

2           We used Duce and a Halfs, some 5 tons. It was all  
3    ruts. I remember it very well. I used to know every pu'u  
4    by heart. Surveyed them all. Used to direct the fire.  
5    Dust tracks, tracks, and tracks. A lot of the areas we  
6    were in, I will tell you, probably 40, 50 percent dust  
7    tracks. It goes down below ground level about that much  
8    because that's what happens when you munch the lava into  
9    that dust. You know what happens? Nothing ever grows  
10   there. Never.

11           I take little tours in the Hualalai. I like to take  
12   them out of the golf forest and the gift forest, and across  
13   the 1801 flow. This is beautiful stuff. It's 200 years  
14   old. You look, that little tiny likens a plants, little  
15   miniatures, you step, it crunches like snow. Your  
16   footprint's going to be there for a thousand years.

17           The footprint at Pohakuloa from what's been done  
18   already, from what I helped to do 40 years ago is still  
19   there. I go up there, they're all there. There's a lot  
20   more of them. What norm? You look at the old Duce and a  
21   Halfs that we used to run, 5,000 pounds on 10 wheels. They  
22   probably have a footprint.

23           I was just going over a little bit in my head, loose  
24   field engineering. I'm an engineer. I figure probably a  
25   Duce and a Half, 5,000 pounds, 10 wheels, half a foot per

1 wheel, five square foot of rubber on the ground, 5,000  
2 pounds, it's about a thousand feet -- a thousand pounds per  
3 square foot. When we're riding our trucks around the lava,  
4 we managed to destroy a lot of ground.

5       What's the Stryker like? 40,000 pounds on eight  
6 wheels. Maybe it's got bigger wheels. Maybe eight square  
7 foot of rubber on the ground. What are we talking about?  
8 5,000 pounds per square foot. Roughly. Good enough for  
9 government work. Five times more weight crushing the soil.  
10 It just crushes, folks, down to sand and nothing ever grows  
11 there. That's what happens when you crush that nice little  
12 sponge that used to give life. It don't give life no more.

13       You know what I got to say, I use to run EISs at the  
14 University. They all came in, and we'd send them out to  
15 professors. I know EISs. I see one that big and that  
16 thick, it's a little laughable, but that's the way they do  
17 it. I don't see much in there about the loss of that  
18 spongy ground, that life-giving ground, the permanent loss  
19 of it.

20       When I was at Fort Ord, we had some tracks in the  
21 ground, and like California, dust tracks never healed up.  
22 Spent lots of our time with bayonets putting ice plants in  
23 the ground trying to heal it because they ran tanks around  
24 there and it was near the ocean and they put the ruts in  
25 and the dust, and they never healed. So they took the

1 tanks out of Fort Ord.

2 5,000 pounds per square foot, folks. These Strykers  
3 are going to turn it into a dust bowl. It will never heal.  
4 There will never be life growing on it again. Now, if you  
5 want to give this 20,000 acres to the military, and to the  
6 military I'd only say, if you expect the people of this  
7 island to go along with this, here's my suggestion, go look  
8 at Pohakuloa. Look at what already has been done there.

9 Has the Army been a good husbandry of the land? When  
10 you go up there, I'd like to ask the military for over  
11 flag. I'd like to see some pictures of Pohakuloa and what  
12 you've done there so far. How much land disappeared? How  
13 much is turned into ruts in the road, dusty ruts in the  
14 road? Fifty years of husbandry says no, no way. I've seen  
15 what you've done. Show us what you've done up there.

16 I don't want to give you another 20,000 acres to turn  
17 into a dust bowl, not with 5,000-pounds-per-square-foot  
18 vehicles. I'm sorry. Let them go, you know, to where they  
19 train with tanks. It's not right here. It isn't right,  
20 folks. It's a permanent destruction of the land. Thank  
21 you.

22 (Applause)

23 MS. LEE: One more speaker and then we'll take a  
24 ten-minute break. Is this Hiko Hanapi?

25 MR. HIKO HANAPI: Aloha Kakou. I came to this

1 meeting because I was asked to. I'd like to say Aloha to  
2 you also. I had to do a quick study here, pulled out the  
3 information that you have in the back there as well as some  
4 of the advocacy material there.

5 My name is Hiko Hanapi. I live in Puako. I'm not  
6 Kama'aina to this side of the island, but I do reside here  
7 now. I'm a native Hawaiian artist, so I do derive a lot of  
8 my inspiration from the natural beauty of Hawaii. I also  
9 sit as a board of director on the native Hawaiian cultural  
10 and arts organization. We're a nonprofit, but I'm here for  
11 myself personally, not as a representative of my  
12 organization.

13 I noticed that in the summary of impacts on cultural  
14 resources, the cultural resource area and all of your  
15 information categorized here is the most hard hit, and  
16 personally, as a cultural practitioner and an artist, I  
17 find that insane. Mainly because you destroy an  
18 archeological site, you destroy Hawaiian history forever,  
19 and it's just unconscionable. I can't accept that. It's  
20 not tolerated in any culture.

21 Many of you before me have said some great things.  
22 Mr. Bigelow, I learned one way to empower you tonight and  
23 that is to say I would like this to change to significant,  
24 and these categories here that you have, cultural  
25 resources, change that to significant because it is

1 significant. You cannot guarantee like you did in  
2 Kaho'olawe that archeological sites will not be destroyed.  
3 They will be. And we can't take that.

4 Not only that, the Pohaku itself -- Pohakuloa, I  
5 mean, that is our temple. Mauna Kea, Waokea, Awake'e,  
6 Kahaloa, I heard our keiki, our 'opio over there tell us,  
7 yes, we do that. We know this, but do you know the culture  
8 behind that mountain that's up there. Mauna Kea the white  
9 mountain. It's an incredible place. It's an altar for  
10 those of us who have iwi.

11 That's the other thing. There are bones up there.  
12 There are people. I have ancestors that are buried up  
13 there. So I can say, yes, I join many of the Hawaiian  
14 people that come to Maui that are here to say that, and I  
15 can prove it, too. So we have a personal tie to this land,  
16 the hana'i'o hana.

17 We have ties to many lands throughout these islands,  
18 but if you go back eight or nine generations, you'll see  
19 the -- my ohana lived here, up there, around Hamakua and  
20 coming into Kohala.

21 The other issue is biological. You have -- the next  
22 area that's impacted is the biological resources. These  
23 are the living resources. These are animals. These are  
24 plants. You destroy that ecosystem up there, it begins a  
25 precedent, and you can checker your way through this island

1 as our lands are divided up between ceded lands and private  
2 lands. That land up there is ceded lands. It's Hawaiian  
3 lands. It belongs to us. We come from there, and we don't  
4 want to see it destroyed.

5 One of the issues that I bring forward in my work as  
6 a person who illustrates both contemporary and ancient  
7 Hawaiian cultural beliefs and traditions, and even into the  
8 visions of the future, one of the things that I choose to  
9 come and speak out about is cultural genocide and this is  
10 what this is. Thank you.

11 (Applause)

12 MS. LEE: Let's take a ten-minute break, get  
13 refreshed, stretch, breathe some air, and we'll be back  
14 here at 8:25, and we'll resume with the rest of our  
15 speakers.

16 (A recess was taken from 8:15 to 8:25 p.m., and there  
17 were further proceedings had on the next page.)

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1 MS. AMARAL: We're going to call people back  
2 together again. The dangerous thing about taking a break  
3 is you never know if you can get people back together.  
4 It's always a risk.

5 So while people are meandering back, my name is  
6 Annelle Amaral. I'm the other facilitator here with  
7 Miki Lee.

8 We have about 20 more speakers to go. So I'll  
9 remind you again: For those of you that cannot stay, if  
10 you like, there is a court reporter here behind the  
11 lattice screen, and she can take your testimony for the  
12 record at any time, if you just go to her, and she'll  
13 take your testimony. So if you don't want to stay until  
14 late this evening, then, by all means, take advantage of  
15 her.

16 The second thing I'll point out is, that if we  
17 each stick to five minutes, then we should be done in  
18 about two hours. If each of us takes ten minutes, then  
19 it's four hours, and -- like that. We're happy to stay  
20 until the last speaker has spoken. But it would be nice  
21 if we can kind of restrain ourselves, get our thoughts  
22 together before we come up here, and try and stick to the  
23 five-minute -- to a five-minute period, which is a long  
24 time. I'm going to be up here, handing out a card and  
25 reminding you when it's -- you're winding down, and

1 asking you to summarize. I don't mean to be rude; it's  
2 just kind of my thing up here.

3 For those of you in the back of the room who  
4 choose not to join us in the front of the room, that's  
5 fine. All we ask is, that if you're going to have a  
6 conversation back there, could you take the conversation  
7 out of the room, because it's too hard to hear what  
8 people are saying in the front of the room. And you see  
9 how that immediately got everyone's attention. Did you  
10 hear the silence immediately take place? Yes, siree.

11 Okay. It's quieting down now. Nicely done,  
12 nicely done. Thank you very much.

13 All right. The next speakers are -- first  
14 there's Daniel Morimoto, followed by Alvin Akina,  
15 followed by Hank Kekai.

16 Daniel?

17 MR. DANIEL MORIMOTO: It's no fun being the  
18 lead-off speaker. The lady who started about an hour or  
19 two ago said certain things. We've heard a lot of  
20 interesting testimony so far this evening. I don't feel  
21 particularly charismatic or articulate this evening. I  
22 have a few things to say.

23 First of all, thank you to the Army for its  
24 hospitality and its rigorous adherence to the technical  
25 aspects of going through this procedure.

1 I'm Daniel Morimoto. I live in Waimea. I moved  
2 to Hawaii in the late '60s to go to school; I stayed. I  
3 have been in Waimea about ten years. I'm a single parent  
4 of a teenage daughter. I speak for myself, for her, and  
5 for all the unborn. And I only take this upon myself  
6 because no one else has mentioned them yet, the American  
7 Indians, of which I'm very clear the Hawaiians are not a  
8 tribe. The American Indians are very clear, the  
9 (inaudible) Indians in particular, they're very clear  
10 that whenever they make a major decision, they consider  
11 all the consequences unto the seventh generation. I  
12 would submit to this audience and indeed the presence of  
13 the Army in this state, in these islands, and indeed the  
14 American consciousness as it's now constituted, doesn't  
15 even come close to considering things out to the second  
16 or third generation. So, clearly, I'm going to speak in  
17 opposition to the Stryker, but I'm going to try to be a  
18 little more articulate than that.

19 Since I find myself a little bit nervous in  
20 public speaking, I'll start off with a story.

21 I have a truck, and I was coming through Kona  
22 today, past the K-Mart turnoff; and we don't quite have  
23 the traffic jams in Waimea yet that you guys have down  
24 here in the afternoon. There was this poor, unfortunate  
25 chap that was kind of faded into the center lane, and he

1 was totally stalled, sitting there, just dumbfounded,  
2 perplexed.

3 And I had offered him, "Well, can we push you  
4 off?"

5 And he said, "It's uphill."

6 And I said, "Well, try." And I jumped out, and  
7 lo and behold, two or three or four other folks stopped  
8 right away, and we took his car and pushed it off the  
9 road. There was a black Marine, there was a coffee  
10 farmer, and there were two local surfers. And we all  
11 jumped in our trucks and took off.

12 Well, I have an uphill battle tonight. I don't  
13 really want to antagonize all the people that like things  
14 as they are, that like PTA, that want the Stryker, that  
15 favor Bush, that are okay with American imperialism, and  
16 want to perpetuate the status quo. I don't want to  
17 antagonize them or further polarize this issue. But  
18 that's my uphill fight, because it's those people that  
19 are going to have to wake up. Speaking to the choir is  
20 easy. Going to an environmental rally is fun. We can  
21 sing some songs, and it's the '70s all over again, I  
22 guess. But Vietnam didn't work; we didn't learn  
23 anything; we're doing it again.

24 You know, Bush was able to start this war  
25 through, zipo, you know, in just a few weeks, a few

1 months; and look where we are now. We have no support  
2 from the U.N.; we have no other countries that want to  
3 give us any troops; we have nobody else that's interested  
4 in nation-building, democracy. And these are all  
5 cherished ideals. And, I guess, for all of my life I  
6 thought they made a lot of sense. But, golly, we found a  
7 country based upon freedom and slavery. And then we did  
8 (inaudible); and then we did Selma. Oh, and we did --  
9 well, the Japanese internment. And then we did all those  
10 people in the base in Cuba. It's nowhere. It's all  
11 American soil, so it's just in limbo. Oh, I don't know.

12           Okay. I was here five years ago in this room,  
13 and there was the dog and pony show. They were even  
14 better pupus then, and there were a lot more shakers and  
15 rollers because they wanted to build a Saddle Road.  
16 Guess what, folks? It's been five years, and there isn't  
17 a new Saddle Road yet.

18           And I, too, have visited PTA, but it wasn't in a  
19 helicopter and it wasn't for a blessing, and it wasn't  
20 with the permission of the commandant. It was because I  
21 was part of a suit in which the hearings officer decided  
22 that he wanted to visit the place where they wanted to  
23 put the road through the (inaudible) Forest and the  
24 (inaudible) Forest, and I had a chance to see the places  
25 where you don't go when you're taking a little tour,

1 where you don't go when you go hunting or walk or take a  
2 hike, when it's open for that. No, no. I was back  
3 (inaudible) Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, over by what's left of the  
4 (inaudible) habitat for the (inaudible), where they want  
5 to put the new road. But guess what, folks? There isn't  
6 a new Saddle Road yet, and the suit's now at the Hawaii  
7 Supreme Court. And, by golly, maybe Judge (inaudible)  
8 doesn't want to get reappointed. I don't know; I don't  
9 know. Maybe he's not worried anymore about (inaudible)  
10 things. Maybe he's not worried anymore about the  
11 Judicial Selection Committee. Maybe he's not even  
12 worried about pissing off all the developers in Kona.  
13 Maybe he wants the laws to be enforced the right away. I  
14 don't know. But he took a chance. And maybe the Supreme  
15 Court took a chance, too, on our suit. I mean, I'd love  
16 to win and -- you know, PTA and all those guys.

17 Hey, I'm going to go over, okay, but just a  
18 little bit, okay. It says one minute.

19 So it's an uphill presentation to speak to the  
20 people who think that there should be more training and  
21 more stuff. Well, clearly, clearly the economics of  
22 weapons and of war and of politics isn't working. On the  
23 world stage, there aren't people that are impressed with  
24 our great democratic country anymore because we're not  
25 walking the walk. We can talk it okay, but we're not

1 walking it. We didn't go and get other people to go  
2 along with this perhaps necessary thing of stopping this  
3 perhaps dangerous man. But, you know, I'm not losing any  
4 sleep over Hussein, you know, waking me up at night. And  
5 I wonder if anybody else is.

6 I mean, did we really need to go and have an  
7 81-billion-dollar budget to take care of this little  
8 training exercise? I don't know. It doesn't seem to  
9 make a lot of sense.

10 Let's see if I can get a bit more focused here.

11 My friends on Oahu, including Kyle Kajihiro,  
12 that got arrested because they had signs, and I was told  
13 that everyone was standing out by the road because this  
14 is private property and you can't have signs; so I  
15 brought my own sign, which I'm going to hold up in a  
16 second. And I want to tell you one more story, first.

17 Back in 1951 or '52, my mom made me watch TV  
18 when they were inaugurating President Eisenhower. I was  
19 three or four. I had no idea what this was. But I  
20 remember watching it. I think there were umbrellas and  
21 there was rain and there was the anthem and there was a  
22 parade; and then he was the president for eight years.  
23 You know, I was oblivious through my childhood over in  
24 Pennsylvania. But, then, he said something when he left.  
25 He warned against the hazards of the military industrial

1 establishment. Well, guess what, folks? Power's a drug,  
2 okay. Money and power is a drug. And there's a lot of  
3 people around here that make a lot of money off of the  
4 Army having a base. And there's a lot of corporations  
5 that are making a lot of money because they've outsourced  
6 the reconstruction of all the things we blew up and  
7 destroyed; now we're going to fix them, and that's going  
8 to be paid for. And American corporations go right in  
9 there. They're going to do their patriotic duty.

10           You know, maybe this is going to change in our  
11 lifetime. Maybe enough people throughout the world and  
12 in America are going to wake up and say, Wait a minute,  
13 we can't keep doing this; We can't keep having corporate  
14 interests being more important than what the people  
15 think.

16           I voted for Nader. Was it a mistake? I don't  
17 know. It didn't matter in Hawaii because we're all  
18 democrats. But, gee, Linda got in. Well, okay. Maybe  
19 that will make a difference. Maybe we'll get more Bush.  
20 Maybe he'll have another war. Maybe, you know, these  
21 things will happen. But in my backyard, I don't want to  
22 have more bombs. I don't like the ones we have now. I  
23 don't want to have more dust. I don't want to have more  
24 bones desecrated. You know, I don't know about you guys  
25 as far as seeing walking spirits (inaudible) and



1 whatever. But we don't need that, more of those people  
2 walking around. They need to be at peace. You know,  
3 this is not just a Hawaiian thing. You talk anywhere.  
4 Graves, any cultures or whatever, you don't mess with  
5 those people. They're there for a purpose. They're  
6 there to protect us and try to keep us pono and do the  
7 right thing for our kids. And you go messing around with  
8 their graves, you're asking for trouble. It's, you know,  
9 common sense.

10 Okay. Since I'm way over, let's see what else I  
11 can say here that makes any sense.

12 To the Army: Gentlemen, have you no shame?  
13 This General Shinseki, who stewarded this thing, who  
14 decided where the contracts are going to go or whatever,  
15 he quit the Army, he retired, and he's got 20,000 shares  
16 of General Dynamics. Why am I surprised at that? All  
17 these -- what about the 48,000 acres around Waikoloa,  
18 where they put this instant community, that has never  
19 been unordnanced for (inaudible)? That's very  
20 (inaudible) in there, too.

21 Well, what about -- well, gee, you know, how can  
22 I talk about ceded lands? You know, I wasn't born here  
23 and I don't have the koko; but that whole thing up there  
24 is ceded lands. And these guys are proceeding as if they  
25 can go through the U.S. system and just take some more.

1 And Parker's going to get new trustees. Have you read in  
2 the paper? All three trustees are retiring, all at once.  
3 And they're going to appoint a committee that's going to  
4 take nominations, and the committee's going to decide who  
5 the nominations are going to be. And, then, the three  
6 Parker trustees are going to appoint the new trustees.  
7 But maybe in the meantime they'll sell the land to the  
8 Army for the extra 24,000 acres.

9           You know, you see there's a shell game going on  
10 here. I mean, everybody that's chuckling knows about  
11 that. This is Hawaii, and that's how it works and  
12 whatever. I don't know.

13           Okay. So I'd like to say something, you know,  
14 to end on some kind of, you know, bright, loud note, do  
15 something charismatic. I thought about such things as  
16 stripping off my clothes and walking out naked or coming  
17 in with dry ice and making some Pele-like fire or  
18 whatever or speaking somehow of my moral outrage that all  
19 these things go on and it's still business as usual.  
20 But, hey, me, too. I've got a car; I've got a truck;  
21 I've got a daughter that's going to go to college. I  
22 like to go and party. I have my little, you know, set of  
23 friends at the golfing house. And, meanwhile, you know,  
24 the EIS grinds its way through. But Jack Kelly's here;  
25 I'm here; (inaudible) going to be speaking tomorrow night

1 in Hilo. There are some people that are using the system  
2 to expose its own inadequacies; and this meeting is for  
3 that, too.

4 So, thank you.

5 MS. AMARAL: Alvin Akina, followed by John Ray,  
6 followed by Lani Kai.

7 MR. ALVIN AKINA: You gotta excuse me. I don't  
8 have a speech written up. Just the gentleman (inaudible)  
9 has spoken for me. I want to make it short and maybe not  
10 too sweet.

11 But here I have over 26,000 signatures; and I'm  
12 sure you all know what this is all about. This is all  
13 the Hawaiian ancestors in the past, all come before you  
14 today to say a'ole in 1898 and the year 2003 and forward  
15 is a'ole once again. Short and sweet.

16 Gentlemen, you need to get your acts together.  
17 Here you're spending 87 billion dollars of taxpayers'  
18 money in Iraq; then this is where you should go to train.  
19 Go there. (Inaudible because of applause.) We have been  
20 (inaudible) for the last 2400 years, if I understand  
21 history. And history came to me in 1998. And being an  
22 activist in my own mind at that time prior to that, I had  
23 misconceptions of who I was; and in 1998 I found out that  
24 I wasn't an American. So I took this home to my dad; and  
25 he resides with me at this time. So I said to my dad,

1 "When did you become an American citizen?" after I found  
2 out the truth for myself, whatever these thoughts from  
3 the last five or six years. He says -- he told me that  
4 he was an American. I said, "Okay. How did you become  
5 an American?"

6 He said, "Well, I was born an American."

7 "Okay. What was your dad?"

8 And he stated to me he was -- "Oh, he was  
9 Hawaiian."

10 "And your grandfather?"

11 "Oh, he was Hawaiian."

12 So I asked him once again, "How did you become  
13 an American?"

14 "I was born."

15 "Oh, you was born. Do you have any papers to  
16 that effect? Do you have any documentations to that  
17 effect?"

18 "No. But I retired from working at Hickam."

19 "Okay, okay. That's fine. But you not really  
20 sure of who you are."

21 He said, "No, I'm an American." He's 80 years  
22 old today, so I'm not going to stay there and confront  
23 him with ideology. But I'm just going to -- I'm just  
24 here to take orders from my ancestors that guides me what  
25 I need to do at this present time. It's not only for

1 myself and everybody in this room; it's for my  
2 grandchildren, my great-grandchildren, grandchildren to  
3 come.

4 I work in the hotel industry, and "aloha" and  
5 "paradise" is used around me a lot. I'm a doorman, so I  
6 hear all of the visitors come from all over the world.  
7 And when they leave here, I see womens talk and cry. And  
8 as I look at them crying -- and they're not from here --  
9 they cry from the heart; and as I approach them, I ask  
10 them, "Why are you crying?"

11 "This is such a special place." Oh, that  
12 touches me; that really touches me.

13 And here, because you use the word "paradise",  
14 paradise is the first step before we go to heaven. Now,  
15 if this is paradise to all the (inaudible) who come  
16 around the world, then, gentlemen, I suggest that you  
17 move this military thinking away from us. We are a  
18 target. The technology today is that within a hundred  
19 miles radius, they drop a bomb, and we're affected by it.  
20 1941, only Pearl Harbor had military installations, was  
21 attacked. Today, the press of a button eliminates all of  
22 us. So I suggest that you take it to the enemy. There  
23 is an enemy in the world. Take your bases and all what  
24 you have, all the technology that you have, and move it  
25 closer to the enemy's borders. (Inaudible because of

1 applause.) Not this time; not this time around. Because  
2 I know -- I believe the military -- in every country  
3 there's a military force that controls; but behind all  
4 those military forces is the bankers. Let me make this  
5 clear. The bank is what's controlling all of this. But  
6 we don't need that part of it. Yes, we need jobs and we  
7 need all of this. But we don't need the military at this  
8 time. We don't need to be put under this mold. So we  
9 are (inaudible). We give all of our aloha; we expect a  
10 lot of aloha back. Now, no stop aloha from flowing,  
11 because when that stops, the military and the tourism  
12 will not be here. No let the aloha leave us. This is my  
13 mana'o to all of you, to everyone in here, and mostly to  
14 the military at this time because the way the world  
15 situation is. Your Commander-in-Chief, who (inaudible)  
16 John Wayne, and that don't cut it anymore. Put him  
17 (inaudible), let him get out front here and go fight the  
18 enemies (inaudible because of applause). (Inaudible) you  
19 gonna get out? Occupation of Iraq is about six months?  
20 They said they wasn't gonna be there. Boys went in May.  
21 They still there. They're gonna be there for the next  
22 five years, ten years. They're gonna be like that here  
23 in Hawaii. Military occupying us. And if that's what  
24 they want, then go there. They got the oil. We don't  
25 have oil. We don't have anything that you need from us.

1 You don't need. Go do your wars over there. You want  
2 war, go over there. (Inaudible because of applause.)  
3 Come back as visitors, R&R, taking your R&R. But no use  
4 our aina anymore for desecrating it. That's why I voice  
5 my opinion tonight. And this is for my ohana, my  
6 immediate ohana that's alive today and all my ancestors  
7 of the past and every one of you with the koko. It's in  
8 this book. (Inaudible because of applause.) French,  
9 Chinese, English, and (Hawaiian word). If I'm in France,  
10 I'm a French; if I'm in China, I'm a Chinese citizen; if  
11 I'm in England, I'm an English subject. In Hawaii, I'm a  
12 kanaka maoli first. And a host country. We are the host  
13 country. Understand this, "host" meaning (inaudible),  
14 come, enjoy with us. But no bring mischief; no bring bad  
15 things to us.

16               So I'd like to leave this on the note that I  
17 thank you for having this meeting. And I'm sure you're  
18 going to be hearing more of this same things that's going  
19 to be brought up in future meetings. So the thing is to  
20 cut this thing short. And I see we are divided in this  
21 house, but that's fine. It's good for division. It's  
22 good for us to get together and talk about it. But I'm  
23 against the military on this island. Go stay Honolulu.  
24 No come back -- don't come back to the Big Island. This  
25 is our home. This is where we can take care of all the

1 people.

2 Thank you.

3 MS. AMARAL: John Ray, followed by Lani Kai,  
4 followed by Ronald Fujiyoshi.

5 MR. JOHN RAY: Aloha, and good evening.

6 I'm John Ray. I'm a Waimea resident. I'm also  
7 President of the Waimea Community Association and  
8 Chairman of the South Kohala Traffic Safety Committee.  
9 And we haven't taken a formal stance in regard to the  
10 plan, but we have had presentations about the military in  
11 terms of the plan that's before you tonight. So I just  
12 want to share some comments, some discussions from the  
13 community in my sense of the major issues and concerns.

14 And, really, the major issue of discussion that  
15 I've been aware of has to do with traffic impacts. And,  
16 basically, I think most people are very pleased in regard  
17 to the proposed plans for the upgraded tank trail, which  
18 will move a lot of the traffic off of the highways, and  
19 the improvements to Bradshaw Air Base and bringing in  
20 more materials and equipment by air rather than in the  
21 harbor and the road.

22 I've also received a lot of positive feedback  
23 from users down in Kawaihae, especially the folks that  
24 have been involved in putting together the surf park down  
25 there. The military has been extremely supportive of



1 being able to create that surf park and operate it down  
2 in Kawaihae.

3 And, lastly, in regard to concerns expressed or  
4 areas of controversy -- I think David Bigelow, Waiki'i  
5 resident, summed it up pretty well. The major area of  
6 concern I've heard is impacts to the proposed lands for  
7 purchase in the Keaumoku area and mostly concerns over  
8 dust and fire and that those be mitigated. So I just  
9 wanted to pass along those comments tonight.

10 Thank you for coming.

11 MS. AMARAL: Lani Kai, followed by  
12 Ronald Fujiyoshi, followed by Jim Albertini.

13 MR. LANI KAI: Aloha. I stand here with this  
14 on. This is a kie. I was taught by my kupuna that this  
15 represents my ancestors; and I walk with my ancestors.  
16 And I'm here to represent my ancestors; I'm here to  
17 represent future generations of the world. And I feel  
18 your ancestors here, as well; and they're all watching  
19 us, just like my ancestors are watching us, watching  
20 myself. And what my ancestors tell me is that our focus  
21 should not be war; it should be peace. We've already  
22 mastered war. Now it's time to learn to master peace.  
23 Your planet is dying. Your people are dying. I believe  
24 the Bible refers to it as turning weapons of war into  
25 plow shirts. The Bible is also the cornerstone of

1 western civilization.

2 I have with me two documents, two exhibits.  
3 Exhibit 1 which is the opinions of the Office of Legal  
4 Counsel of the United States Department of Justice,  
5 consisting of selected memorandum and opinions advising  
6 the president of the United States and the attorney  
7 general and the executive officers of the Federal  
8 Government in relation to their official duties.

9 In 1844, Senate rejected the Annexation Treaty,  
10 negotiating with Texas by President Tyler, 13 Congress  
11 28, First Session, 652, 1844. Congress then considered a  
12 proposal to annex Texas by joint resolution of commerce.  
13 Opponents of the measure intended that the United States  
14 could only annex the territory by treaty. Supporters of  
15 the measure relied on Congress's power under Article IV,  
16 Section 3 of the Constitution of the amended -- of the  
17 United States into the nation.

18 The second exhibit document I have is what is  
19 called Joint Resolution 55, (inaudible) Resolution. This  
20 is the only claim that the United States has over the  
21 Hawaiian Islands, the Hawaiian Kingdom. This is an  
22 internal piece of legislation, not to extend the  
23 boundaries of its own country, the United States -- or  
24 excuse me -- the Hawaiian Islands, (Hawaiian word), as we  
25 all know, the south side of the United States.

1 Therefore, that makes your Resolution 55 not a binding  
2 contract. It's illegal. These islands do not belong to  
3 the United States of America. It belongs to the Hawaiian  
4 Kingdom. I stand here as a subject of the Hawaiian  
5 Kingdom, and I request that the United States Army, as a  
6 Hawaiian subject, to pick up your weapons of mass  
7 destruction and leave. The Hawaiian Kingdom is a mutual  
8 country, recognized by the world a neutral country, like  
9 Switzerland. And if the Hawaiian Kingdom was allowed to  
10 continue, it would have been like Switzerland, a neutral  
11 country of the western hemisphere of this planet. But it  
12 wasn't allowed an opportunity. It was cut; it was  
13 stolen; it was taken away. And now the world suffers.

14           The Hawaiian Islands are said, by scientists, to  
15 be the endangered capital of the world, the endangered  
16 capital of the world. And if we continue on this course  
17 of diplomacy that the United States is pursuing, the  
18 world is going to be an endangered capital of everything.  
19 Your polar caps are melting, your oceans are depleting,  
20 your nation is on fire, and the other half is flooding.  
21 The planet is in decline. Start learning to master the  
22 art of peace. You've already mastered the art of war a  
23 hundred megatons of TNT over.

24           Mahalo.

25           MS. AMARAL: Ron Fujiyoshi, followed by

1 Jim Albertini, followed by Chris Gaughen.

2 MR. RON FUJIYOSHI: Aloha, everyone.

3 I wanted to especially thank the kupuna who have  
4 come tonight and share the mana'o.

5 My name is Ronald Susumu Fujiyoshi. I am the  
6 interim pastor of the Nuuanu Congregational Church. I  
7 sit on the Justice and Witness Board of Directors of the  
8 United Church of Christ, a national church, and I sit on  
9 the Reconciliation Committee of the Hawaii Conference,  
10 United Church of Christ. So I wanted to come and speak  
11 on record as a non-Hawaiian Christian in opposition to  
12 the Stryker.

13 I feel -- I feel that the criteria that they are  
14 using is so narrow that it doesn't include the criteria  
15 of justice; and I think the criteria of justice should be  
16 fundamental in making the decisions about what happens  
17 here. I served in Japan as a missionary for 15 years,  
18 working with the Korean minority, who are discriminated;  
19 and in Japan we use the word "saite ron". "Saite" means  
20 a minimum or the minimum level, and "ron" means an  
21 argument or a theory. So we're using a theory of the  
22 minimum or the pits, you know, to say we need jobs,  
23 therefore we should build prisons or we should bring in  
24 more military money. We should be thinking of the best  
25 kind of jobs that we can bring to the Big Island.

1           When we think of the land, I think the first  
2 western understanding of land in Hawaii dates back to the  
3 Great Mahele in 1948 -- 1848, sorry. And my  
4 understanding of Kamehameha III at that time was he wrote  
5 the law to ensure that the land always was in the hands  
6 of Hawaiians. Somehow that has been perverted; and, so,  
7 something else has happened. And, so, I believe that  
8 there is no clear title to the land that the state has.  
9 And, so, you cannot move on doing something like this  
10 unless you really have clear title; and I don't think the  
11 state has it. And I think, even in the U.S. law, Public  
12 Law 103-150, which is American law -- you can read the  
13 whole thing for yourself, but I just wanted to read one  
14 of the Whereases -- it says, Whereas, the indigenous  
15 Hawaiian people never directly relinquished their claims  
16 to their inherent sovereignty as a people or over their  
17 natural lands to the United States, either through their  
18 monarchy or through a (inaudible) or referendum. I think  
19 even U.S. law is saying that the Hawaiians have never  
20 relinquished the land to the United States; so you cannot  
21 use U.S. law in Hawaii and claim that you have the right  
22 to the land.

23           I think in the Bible, it's based on something  
24 that's called justice and righteousness; and  
25 "righteousness" in Hawaiian is "pono". And I think that

1 was the basis of the whole understanding of what is  
2 right, that you have to be just and right for everybody,  
3 yeah, not just for a few. Everyone was obligated to take  
4 care of everyone else. That's why we have the Ten  
5 Commandments that says, Thou shalt not kill. But the  
6 whole Stryker concept is based on killing. And I think  
7 we who call ourselves Christian have to take a stand. I  
8 don't know how many of the military people claim to be  
9 Christian, but I think it's a real conflict to be in the  
10 military, fighting to -- as part of weapons that are  
11 killing people, to remain as a Christian.

12 I think, as pointed out earlier, that Christians  
13 have an obligation to be good stewards; and I think the  
14 stewards are not over for all of creation but for the  
15 land, as well. And I think the -- we have to go to  
16 criteria that is just and not so narrow, that it just  
17 goes around the law. I think, if I keep count of all of  
18 the past hearings, that it's overwhelmingly people  
19 speaking out against the Stryker.

20 Now, if you would take just comment majority  
21 vote, then you know that they're not gonna do this;  
22 right? But, somehow, the people who make the decisions  
23 are going to work around it; right?

24 We know from experience that it's going to be  
25 done.

1           So what is the criteria they're going to use?

2           They're going to be using such a narrow  
3 criteria, that plays games with what is just and right.  
4 And I just wanted to go on record as a Christian that  
5 this is not right.

6           Finally, I wanted to quote a good theologian --  
7 the good theologian is Queen Liliuokalani -- in her  
8 Hawaii story. Now, she wrote this story to Americans,  
9 yeah. And I want to just quote the spot, because she  
10 quotes in the Bible, and she says, Oh, honest Christians,  
11 do not covet the little vineyard of neighbors so far from  
12 your shores. She was telling America, don't covet this  
13 small territory out here in the Pacific; and I think  
14 that's what has happened. And I think if we believe in  
15 anything that is just, we have to try and change it and  
16 bring it back to what is right.

17           Thank you.

18           MS. AMARAL: Jim Albertini, followed by  
19 Chris Gaughen, followed by Jon Evans.

20           MR. JIM ALBERTINI: Aloha, everyone. My name is  
21 Jim Albertini. I'm the president of a small non-profit  
22 organization, Malu'Aina, Center for Non-Violent Education  
23 and Action. And we have the material against the Stryker  
24 on the table back there.

25           Tonight I'd like to focus on the flawed process

1 of the EIS. I'm from the Puna side, and tomorrow night  
2 I'll try to testify on the substantive destructive nature  
3 of the Stryker, but tonight on the process.

4 And let me preface my remarks and questions by  
5 saying that I want written answers to my questions  
6 provided directly to me by the Army and to be included in  
7 the final draft of the EIS. At the scoping session, I  
8 raised dozens of questions. Most of them were not  
9 addressed at all in the -- in this Draft EIS.

10 Right from the beginning of the EIS, the process  
11 has been flawed. Private, by invitation only, wining and  
12 dining the politicians and business people at the  
13 exclusion of the public; conducting tours of Pohakuloa  
14 for political and business people, while cancelling, at  
15 the last minute, a tour for Hawaiians, environmental and  
16 grass roots community leaders; saying that certain  
17 unnamed members of the delegation were unacceptable  
18 because of their outspoken criticism of the military;  
19 having exclusive, private country clubs and luxury hotels  
20 as settings to intimidate and distance ordinary people  
21 from participating in the process; using police and hotel  
22 security as a military fence, to block and arrest  
23 citizens from attending public hearings because they  
24 peacefully carried protest signs. The banning of signs  
25 as a peaceful expression of free speech testimony at the



1 first of six EIS public hearings tainted the entire  
2 public hearing process, with a chilling effect on  
3 expression.

4 Just yesterday I spoke at a University of Hawaii  
5 class at UH Hilo, and scared University students asked  
6 me, "Mr. Albertini, will we be arrested if we go to the  
7 public hearings?"

8 Now, what kind of a climate have we created when  
9 University of Hawaii students ask, "Will we be arrested  
10 if we go to a public hearing?"

11 Just yesterday, a Hilo police captain called my  
12 home and asked a member of my household if Mr. Albertini  
13 was planning on being arrested at the Stryker hearings.

14 What kind of a message is that?

15 I have been informed by federal workers, several  
16 I may add, that many federal workers are afraid to get  
17 involved and speak out on the Stryker issue or even be  
18 seen at public hearings like this. They fear that they  
19 could lose their jobs just by being here.

20 What kind of a climate is that?

21 Hotel security left a message on my answering  
22 machine that anyone carrying a protest sign should not  
23 enter this hotel through the main lobby but go through  
24 the loading dock.

25 What kind of an insult is that?

1           It reminds me of the blacks not being allowed  
2 into restaurants to eat but having to go around to the  
3 back kitchen door to eat. I left a message on the hotel  
4 security message phone that such a request was insulting  
5 and demeaning, and I would not be a party to it.

6           So what has the military accomplished by its  
7 efforts to privatize public hearings and ban signs at  
8 public hearings?

9           I have a few observations. The Army exposed and  
10 demonstrated its contempt for dissent and trampled on the  
11 very Constitution it has sworn to protect.

12           The Army exposed and demonstrated its complete  
13 lack of understanding and respect for citizens'  
14 Constitutional rights of peaceful expressions and the  
15 right to assemble. Even the Governor told the military  
16 that the hearings should have been at schools.

17           The Army provided unintentional publicity on  
18 free speech issues and the Stryker EIS hearing. The Army  
19 caused a chilling environment of fear in the community  
20 for people to even attend these hearings. And the Army,  
21 by banning silent, peaceful expression of protest signs,  
22 provoked a climate for verbal protest and confrontation.  
23 Through all of the above, the Army so significantly  
24 tainted the environment for open public participation  
25 that the entire process of public hearings on this EIS

1 should be redone during the now extended comment period.

2           The Army created what, in legal terms, is a  
3 climate of duress, as evidenced by the University  
4 students and others asking me, "Will we be arrested if we  
5 go to the public hearings?"

6           Now, through all of the above and the public  
7 hearings -- let me just add, the public hearings should  
8 be held in public community centers or school facilities.  
9 There were four hearings on Oahu. Oahu is smaller than  
10 the Puna District on this island. There should be at  
11 least five hearings on this island since we have the  
12 largest land impact of this Stryker proposal. There  
13 should be a hearing in Hilo, one in Kailua-Kona, one in  
14 Waimea, one in Puna, one in Kahaluu, and if the people of  
15 Hamakua also want hearings, so be it. Have more  
16 hearings. After all, it's your job to listen to the  
17 people who pay your salaries. That includes all the  
18 people, not just your invited dinner guests who support  
19 your pork barrel projects because they get to feed at the  
20 trough.

21           The Hawaii Stryker proposal -- proposed budget  
22 is 1.5 billion dollars. That's what it costs to run the  
23 entire Hawaii Public Education System for two years. Ask  
24 the people of Hawaii what they'd rather: A Stryker  
25 Brigade or a doubling of the state school budget for the

1 next two years.

2 I have another question, but let me preface it.  
3 Many people believe that the Hawaii Stryker Brigade is a  
4 done deal, that these hearings are a fraud, a facade to  
5 give the appearance of listening to the people when the  
6 decision has already been made. Dan Inouye has said he's  
7 been assured of the Stryker Brigade. He's already pushed  
8 through Congress over 80 billion dollars in support of  
9 the Hawaii Stryker, when the Draft Environmental Impact  
10 Statement hasn't even been completed. To me, that's the  
11 cart before the horse.

12 So here's my question: Why is it that the  
13 military gets all the money and land at once and  
14 Hawaiians die on a waiting list to get what is rightfully  
15 their own homeland, much of which -- much of that land  
16 which is being occupied and bombed by the U.S. military?

17 Now, I have a few quotes. Major Stacy Bathwick,  
18 October 29th, Honolulu Star-Bulletin, the Army won't  
19 allow any demonstration of protest involving banners or  
20 signs carried into the meeting room. Colonel David  
21 Anderson, who said banning signs was done out of concern  
22 for potential damage to facilities, Sign carrying  
23 protesters could be disorderly. Troy Griffin, U.S. Army,  
24 who said that the protesters' agenda is to break up the  
25 meeting. Let me say this to Major Bathwick, to Colonel

1 Anderson, to Troy Griffin: It's the Army's job to uphold  
2 not suppress the Constitutional rights of citizens. You  
3 should be more concerned about the damage and disorder  
4 your Strykers will do to Hawaii and other places around  
5 the world than what a simple protest sign will do by  
6 coming into this room.

7 My agenda is not to break up anything. Breaking  
8 up is what Strykers do. My agenda is to get you and the  
9 U.S. military to clean up your opala on the more than 400  
10 square miles on Hawaii Island, the equivalent of nine  
11 Kaho'olawes, littered with a toxic stew of unexploded  
12 ordnance, chemicals, and biological agents from current  
13 and past military training. I say enough is enough.  
14 It's time for cleanup, not buildup.

15 And the first step in cleanup is to properly  
16 identify and caution people about the dangers of your  
17 opala here on the land. Our small non-profit group,  
18 Malu'Aina, is hereby donating to you the first of what I  
19 hope will be thousands of signs made by you, the U.S.  
20 Army, and placed around your present and former bombing  
21 ranges and other hazardous military sites on our island.  
22 The sign reads, "Caution, former military site. Live  
23 arms hazard." By the Army making these signs and placing  
24 them around their existing hazardous areas, it will be a  
25 positive step forward after trying to ban signs from

1 these hearings. It's time to stop the Stryker invasion.

2 It's time to clean up. That's my agenda.

3 Aloha.

4 MS. AMARAL: Chris Gaughen, followed by

5 Jon Evans, followed by Rosie F.

6 MS. CHRIS GAUGHEN: Aloha. My name is

7 Chris Gaughen, and I would like to thank you for this

8 opportunity to speak to you.

9 And also to the audience, I've learned a lot

10 this evening. And I appreciate everybody, you know, what

11 you said, because I think we can all learn from each

12 other.

13 I'm pure haole, been here 30 years, but I'll

14 always be a haole. But I have a lot of love for the

15 aina. My son, his great-great-grandparents are buried on

16 Ali'i Drive in Kona. My concern is for him and the

17 future generations.

18 I live in Waikoloa, and I recently read that

19 Waikoloa now has 6,000 residents. And I wanted to speak

20 specifically about what's happening in Waikoloa, because

21 I think we can use it as an example and maybe help with

22 future planning. I would like the military, too, to

23 consider how to mitigate, in using Waikoloa as an

24 example.

25 Waikoloa is used (inaudible) for target

1 practice. Every time the ships would park offshore and  
2 practice into Waikoloa, and now there's ordnance problems  
3 left over from that. Our children cannot go out in the  
4 fields, as (inaudible) in Waikoloa. We live near the end  
5 of a dead-end street, and my son's not allowed to play at  
6 the end of the street, past the cement, past the  
7 concrete, because of the unexploded bombs that might be  
8 there.

9           And we recently had a fire in Waikoloa, and my  
10 husband and many of the other people that live there, we  
11 were helping to put out the fire; and after the fire was  
12 put out, lo and behold, there, ten feet from where these  
13 men were standing, trying to help save our community,  
14 they discovered a shell of a bomb that was as high as my  
15 knee. Well, luckily that was something that was  
16 previously exploded. But we don't know what's there that  
17 hasn't been exploded. And when we realized the danger,  
18 the potential danger, it was very upsetting to many of us  
19 there.

20           So I think a problem that I see is, that  
21 oftentimes now the military considers what its needs are  
22 today but doesn't -- but the needs are different in the  
23 future. And, so, it will abandon an area that was used  
24 for one purpose and go on to a new area that's useful for  
25 its current purpose -- that's what you're doing in the

1 PTA, is that they have a new eval, they need somewhere to  
2 bring the Stryker equipment, and, so, they're going to go  
3 into a new area. And I'm wondering what's going to  
4 happen in 50 years when another new need comes up,  
5 Stryker's old, they have a new weapon, they have new  
6 needs.

7 Will they just leave PTA area, abandon it, and  
8 leave it unusable?

9 From what I heard tonight, it's going to be  
10 pretty well unusable because of the destruction of the  
11 land itself.

12 The other thing that I would like to bring into  
13 focus as far as mitigating is the tank trail that's going  
14 to be from Kawaihae to PTA. I read over what I could of  
15 the plans; and from I understand, it's going to go around  
16 the border of Waikoloa -- and correct me if I'm wrong on  
17 that -- in one area. And from what I can read, there's  
18 going to be -- when that tank trail is used, there's  
19 going to be approximately 100 vehicles per hour using  
20 that tank rail. And I'm wondering about the dust  
21 problem. Waikoloa is very windy. If you go out and work  
22 in your garden, your neighbor's affected by that. I'm  
23 wondering what these 100 vehicles per hour is going to  
24 do. As you know, there are dusty days. So I would like  
25 you to consider a path to mitigate that.



1           The third thing that I would like you to  
2 consider, and I couldn't find in the plans, although it  
3 might be there, is the aircraft noise. Currently when  
4 they're training up at PTA, I'm assuming that they  
5 shouldn't be doing it, but we often have low-flying  
6 aircraft over our homes in Waikoloa, and sometimes the  
7 planes will fly directly over. My son and I have  
8 actually gone out and looked up to see, you know, what is  
9 this, you know, who's landing here, and we looked up and  
10 it's military planes. So at one time he started making a  
11 log of it, and we're going to call somebody and complain;  
12 but we didn't ever get to that point.

13           The helicopters have areas on both sides of  
14 Waikoloa to fly over, and oftentimes they decide to go  
15 right next to our village. And, so, that's something  
16 else, I think, if you're -- if, for some reason, they  
17 (inaudible) aren't able to get that expansion PTA, I  
18 would like you to consider the aircraft noise; and seeing  
19 how it is as a community, we could make complaints when  
20 it happens, let people know they're in the wrong areas,  
21 and keep our community as quiet as possible.

22           So, in summary, I would just like to say, that  
23 as you make these plans, if you could please consider our  
24 children. Maybe some day my own child might be in the  
25 military or your children might be in the military. I

1 know you all would like them to be well trained if that  
2 should happen. But, at the same time, I think that maybe  
3 some day they would like to have families and homes of  
4 their own. And I know that we would like them to have a  
5 safe and healthy land to live on, and both of those  
6 things need to be considered. So as you plan, if you  
7 would please remember 50 years from now, not just what  
8 the needs are today from your point of view, but what the  
9 needs are for the future families.

10 Thank you.

11 MS. AMARAL: Jon Evans, followed by Rosie F.,  
12 followed by Bobby Camara.

13 MR. JON EVANS: Good evening. Aloha.

14 Well, fortunately for all of you, a lot of what  
15 I have been planning to say has been said, so I won't  
16 repeat it. But just for reference purposes, Chapter 8 in  
17 the EIS has an awful lot about soil destruction regarding  
18 to what the other biologist guy said, engineer. Okay.  
19 There's a lot of soil destruction, and the mitigation  
20 that they propose in the EIS is reseeding; although, if  
21 you look in the Executive Summary of the EIS, they admit  
22 that so far none of that has worked. But because that  
23 doesn't work, they have another strategy, and that is to  
24 mitigate the problems of destroying the soil by  
25 concentrating in one area only for a short while until

1 it's completely destroyed, and then they'll move on to  
2 the next place, and then they'll reseed; but reseeding  
3 doesn't work yet. But, then, they're going to destroy  
4 the next place before they move on to the next place. So  
5 it seems like you need a little work on mitigation there  
6 for soil destruction. Nothing personal.

7           While we were gathering information on the  
8 formerly used defense sites in America, we stumbled on  
9 something that I found absolutely amazing. In fact,  
10 there's a fellow here tonight, Joe -- Joe Bonfiglio. He  
11 works for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu  
12 District, which includes virtually the whole Pacific, and  
13 they work on formerly used defense sites. And there are  
14 50 of these sites on this island, for example; none of  
15 them have been cleaned up yet. This extends back from  
16 World War II and beyond, even before that for training.  
17 None of them have been cleaned up, although there are  
18 current contracts to clean them up. For example, the  
19 Waikoloa Training Area, which is estimated to be costing  
20 between 500 and 700 million to clean up, yeah, they're  
21 working on it. The whole district, the Honolulu District  
22 of his department, receives 10 to 15 million dollars a  
23 year for cleanup. That's one project. I don't even know  
24 the numbers. But you can see it's going to take an  
25 awful, awful long time to clean up Waikoloa Training

1 Area. And that's if they spend all their money on  
2 Waikoloa. But there are many, many, many sites,  
3 including Kaho'olawe, of which only one-tenth has been  
4 cleaned up, then they ran out of money; but they're  
5 willing to give it back now that it's ruined and they  
6 don't have money to clean it up. It seems as though the  
7 military has taken a real casual attitude about their  
8 need to clean up their own (Hawaiian word) when they  
9 leave, yeah. They just leave 'em behind for you to step  
10 in and live in, even if it's toxic for a thousand or five  
11 thousand years.

12 Here's a quote that Braddah Joe was willing to  
13 give us. I find it to be something that we should all  
14 carry around in our hearts, okay, that they promising us  
15 that at the current rate of cleanup -- I going use his  
16 words -- it will be centuries before the District FUDS  
17 work is completed, centuries. You know what that means?  
18 They no care. They not (inaudible because of applause).  
19 If I told you, Brah, give me a house; I going pay you,  
20 you know, da kine, sometime, sometime. You going give me  
21 the house? Hey, I going wreck your land. Hey, I sorry.  
22 I going clean 'em. (Inaudible) Oh, the nice over there.  
23 Not dead yet. I like kill 'em. I like destroy the soil  
24 permanently. I like disregard the fact that it's an  
25 acknowledged fact that Hawaii is the endangered species

1 capital of the world, that we are in the current phase of  
2 a continuing destruction of the Hawaiian environment and  
3 the Hawaiian people, just the current continuing phase,  
4 no let up.

5           These are the people you need to hear, not these  
6 guys. These guys make no decision. These guys make no  
7 decisions about whether this happened. They probably  
8 feel sorry already. They wish they wasn't in the Army  
9 already. They feel so sad. But we need to know and we  
10 need to tell our neighbors, the Army went promise us they  
11 not gonna clean up, but they like some more. That's the  
12 message; that's the message. And when they going clean  
13 up, Oh, yeah, we're going to, we're going replant, but  
14 the stuff no work, but we're going replant. I don't like  
15 that too much.

16           I hope that can be interpreted well and somehow  
17 used constructively in the next step of this process.

18           Aloha.

19           MS. AMARAL: Rosie F., followed by Bobby Camara,  
20 followed by J. William Samborn.

21           Do we have Rosie?

22           MS. ROSIE F.: Yeah.

23           MS. AMARAL: Okay. Thank you.

24           Three Rosies here, four Rosies.

25           MS. ROSIE F.: We have a song to sing tonight to

1 bring us all together.

2 Don't bomb the mountain. Leave the mountain  
3 alone. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is our  
4 home. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is alive.  
5 The mountain, the mountain will survive.

6 Don't bomb the mountain. Leave the mountain  
7 alone. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is our  
8 home. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is alive.  
9 The mountain, the mountain will survive.

10 Don't bomb the mountain. Leave the mountain  
11 alone. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is our  
12 home. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is alive.  
13 The mountain, the mountain will survive.

14 Don't bomb the mountain. Leave the mountain  
15 alone. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is our  
16 home. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is alive.  
17 The mountain, the mountain will survive.

18 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: This is, obviously, Rosie  
19 (indicating). And I'd like to thank all three of you for  
20 letting me sing with you.

21 MS. AMARAL: Bobby Camara, followed by J.  
22 William Samborn, followed by Josephine Keliipio.

23 MR. BOBBY CAMARA: Mr. Borne, Colonel Anderson,  
24 and Lieutenant Colonel Clarke. Good evening. And  
25 members of the audience.

1           My name's Bobby Camara. I was born and raised  
2 in Honokaa. I'm a fourth-generation resident of this  
3 island. I'm not a Native Hawaiian, but I am, of course,  
4 a native of Hawaii.

5           I worked at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park as a  
6 federal employee for the last 22 years. I'm currently  
7 not employed there but hope to get back there at some  
8 point. Much of my time is spent in the Division of  
9 Interpretation, as well as in Resources Management, where  
10 I was the Cave Program Manager. So I have a lot of  
11 expertise in cultural and natural resources management.

12           I was heartened to hear at the beginning that  
13 the Army desires to make the EIS a better document. I  
14 spent at least eight hours on Sunday going over the  
15 biological and cultural sections of the report; and,  
16 unfortunately, part of my life seems to be -- I'm a  
17 magnet for errors of fact and typographical mistakes, and  
18 I had to give up after about eight hours because there  
19 were too many of them in the document. I think one of  
20 the best things you could do at this point is hire an  
21 editor. Seriously. This is not meant to be facetious.  
22 It's really bothersome to read a document and to  
23 continually find contradictions; and there are many,  
24 many, many of them. I will be submitting written  
25 testimony. I ended up with five pages of text and didn't

1 feel it was appropriate to read it all tonight, given the  
2 time limitations.

3           Many of the speakers already have spoken about  
4 contradictions in mitigation as well as contradictions in  
5 just general information in the document. One of the  
6 huge problems that I see as a natural and cultural  
7 resources manager, and it puzzles me -- and I admit I  
8 don't understand endangered species law very well -- but  
9 in my reading of the document and looking at the tables,  
10 the mitigation tables, it appears as though it doesn't  
11 matter that there are at least ten endangered plant  
12 species, federally listed endangered plant species,  
13 growing on the property. All impacts of those species  
14 seem to be mitigable to less than significant. And that  
15 part I don't understand, and I'm hoping that will get  
16 addressed in the Final EIS. I understand the practice of  
17 growing plants in nurseries and then out-planting. I  
18 also realize that Pohakuloa is extremely dry, conditions  
19 are very, very harsh up there, and trying to replant,  
20 especially endangered species, would present pretty large  
21 problems. Anyway, that was -- that's one example.

22           I can talk for hours, and I promised not to do  
23 that this evening.

24           While I recognize and appreciate the value of a  
25 well-trained military force -- and I do, and I think many



1 of us in the audience do -- it seems that training in  
2 this particular place, Pohakuloa Training Area, with  
3 listed endangered plant and animal species, with a plant  
4 new to science, recently discovered, consisting of four  
5 populations of less than 400 individuals of  
6 Tetramolopium, if any of you are botanists out there,  
7 with numerous cultural sites, which include many shrines,  
8 as well as lava tubes, which don't always announce  
9 themselves, and with much of the area still unsurveyed --  
10 so we don't know what's out there -- this place,  
11 Pohakuloa, is simply the wrong place to practice. I  
12 noted throughout the biological and cultural sections of  
13 the report that there are many reports in progress which  
14 deal with biology and culture, and it makes it very, very  
15 difficult, for myself at least, to comment substantially  
16 on impacts without having the information with which to  
17 comment.

18           One little -- in closing, one thing I'd like to  
19 point out about especially biology, the new plant that  
20 was discovered is currently -- it's called an illegal  
21 species. It has not been officially described by  
22 scientists. It takes money to do that. The person  
23 working on it doesn't have the funding to conduct the  
24 research necessary to write a proper description of that  
25 plant. So for all practical purposes, it doesn't yet

1 exist.

2           Additionally, from my work in caves in Hawaii  
3 Volcanoes National Park and my knowledge of cave  
4 ecosystems in general, I would fully expect that an  
5 inventory of cave arthropods, which should be conducted  
6 according to the information in the biology section, will  
7 undoubtedly reveal new species of cave invertaverts.  
8 They are there; they just haven't been found yet. The  
9 problem is going to be, those cave invertaverts also need  
10 to be described so they can also become legal species.  
11 And even if they are legal, because they're not listed on  
12 the endangered species list, they have no formal  
13 protection other than the good will of people.

14           It really, really concerns me that the Stryker  
15 vehicles, which apparently weigh an incredible amount,  
16 are going to be rolling over areas which are very, very  
17 fragile. And it's not just compacting the lava, as was  
18 discussed earlier; it's breaking through the ceilings of  
19 lava tubes. That, to me, is a huge, huge hazard up  
20 there. There are stories of, you know, local  
21 construction people -- I think in this resort, when this  
22 was developed, or when the Hyatt was first built -- of  
23 bulldozer operators, you know, ending up 20 feet below  
24 the ground instantly when they crash through the ceiling  
25 of a cave. It's very, very hazardous. Those ecosystems

1 are unique and should be protected.

2 I noted that the mitigation for cultural and  
3 biological remains all note that we will try to avoid.  
4 Trying to avoid is not quite enough. There needs to be a  
5 mechanism where things that are rare and endangered can  
6 be protected forever.

7 Thank you.

8 MS. AMARAL: J. William Samborn, followed by  
9 Josephine Keliipio, followed by Kim -- looks like Spit.

10 MR. J. SAMBORN: Aloha.

11 Most of everything that I want to say has  
12 already been said. And I think that the most important  
13 thing I can say is, that I sit here being tugged from the  
14 past because I have enough Hawaiian blood that it keeps  
15 biting me in the back side, but I look haole and I act  
16 haole; I was raised haole. And I learned an awful lot  
17 tonight. And I don't know that I have a very clear  
18 opinion of what's best for all of us. But what I do know  
19 is that we can't live in the past. We have to at least  
20 live in the present, and we have to think of the future.  
21 And I think we need to have some healing go on in this  
22 process. And I think we already know that the military  
23 has a presence here. The military needs a presence here.  
24 And the military is going to have to increase their  
25 presence somewhere. And we are victims of the same

1 thing, no matter where we go in the country. Once we get  
2 there, "Not in my backyard." And I think that we have an  
3 opportunity right now, because I think that we have the  
4 forum, to be able to express our opinions. And I think  
5 and would trust that the military is willing to take into  
6 account all of the things that were said today and  
7 perhaps explore having some representatives from each  
8 group sit down and have a conversation about how these  
9 items would be mitigated.

10 I'm torn because I've seen an island devastated  
11 by a hurricane, and that's the island of Kauai. I've  
12 seen that the only people that can react to help the  
13 people on the island was the military. They had the  
14 equipment, they had the know-how, and they had the  
15 ability to get in there immediately and help secure and  
16 help the people of the island. So I think that we have  
17 to accept the fact that we need the military.

18 I think we have to accept the fact that we need  
19 to make sure that we are trustees of the land; and as  
20 trustees, we can't just say, Well, let's just leave it  
21 the way it is and somebody else will own it and not do  
22 anything with it. That's not realistic in the present.

23 I think that our island would be better off with  
24 a larger road coming from the east to the west. It  
25 certainly would be safer. I think if we can participate

1 in some trade-offs, that we will all be able to get  
2 something out of this that really helps us individually,  
3 collectively, and as part of the family. And I would  
4 encourage that we have some more one-on-one in consults  
5 to be able to take the dust issue -- I mean, we all know  
6 it exists now. We all know it's going to exist in a  
7 bigger fashion. I think we need to discuss the noise  
8 factor, not only from the aircraft but also from the  
9 ordnance. And I think we have a tremendous opportunity  
10 to say, you know, if you guys are going to be here and  
11 you have the manpower, then maybe you need to step up the  
12 process of cleaning up the stuff that was left by the  
13 last round of military people that came through.

14 And I also think that if we want to go to a  
15 broader scale, we have an opportunity right now to  
16 recognize the Hawaiian Nation; and I think that that's  
17 the federal government level. Why not take that  
18 opportunity and see if there's some way to be able to  
19 mitigate that at the same time. I think if you're going  
20 to be here, you also have to realize that there is an  
21 issue that needs to be settled.

22 Thank you.

23 MS. AMARAL: What we're going to do is take a  
24 ten-minute break. It looks like we've got about eight  
25 people left. Josephine Keliipio will be next, followed

1 by Kim Smit, I think -- Kim, you've got to tell me. And

2 then Abel Simeona. So let's take a break.

3 (Recess from 9:38 P.M. to 9:45 P.M.)

4 (Further proceedings were had on the following page.)

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1           MS. LEE: I'm just going to take a couple of seconds  
2 to thank you all for hanging in there and listening to a  
3 diversity of opinions and views, and for those last eight  
4 people for being very, very patient.

5           As soon as the folks in the back either grab a seat  
6 or quiet down or take your conversation outside, we'll get  
7 started. Josephine Keliipio.

8           MS. JOSEPHINE KELIPIO: Hi, Aloha. I'm Josephine  
9 Keliipio originally from Hilo and living in Kona now as a  
10 resident for 15 years, and I thank everybody that came up  
11 for testimony. I learned a lot from all of you and --  
12 because I didn't read the EIS yet, which -- which I want to  
13 thank you for extending the 45 days because I'd like to  
14 read it, and actually give more written comment.

15           But Jim Albertini -- I wanted to stress what Jim  
16 Albertini said about having more meetings around the  
17 island. I think that's the right thing to do. You're  
18 looking at a 1500-page document, and a lot of us locals  
19 ain't going to get through that document, okay? So -- I  
20 mean, you really need to get out there and hear from them  
21 and I think give some information to them so that they know  
22 what you're up to.

23           So just by the testimony, I took a lot of notes and I  
24 just wanted to just go over a few points. First of all, I  
25 was pretty shocked at what Ms. Gaughen said about Waikoloa,

1 and that's pretty shameful that the military goes around  
2 bombing different pieces of the islands and doesn't clean  
3 up their mess.

4 Mr. Albertini has provided all of us in the back of  
5 the room with a list of all of these military sites, and  
6 what it looks like is -- I'm not sure if you guys have  
7 listed these sites in your EIS, but if these were sites  
8 that you used for your exercises, perhaps you guys need to  
9 go back to these sites and make sure they're safe for us,  
10 clean it up before you even attempt to desecrate another  
11 piece of our island. That's shameful, and I don't  
12 appreciate it as a native Hawaiian. So get rid -- get rid  
13 of your mess, clean up a hundred percent of the mess that  
14 you messed with these whole list of projects here, and then  
15 come back with what else you want to do.

16 And I want to also -- I don't know if you guys are  
17 aware, we just went through a war and our president lied to  
18 us, and now the people that are actually benefiting from  
19 this war, are these large corporations like Haliburton.  
20 They're going in and making lots of money by putting Iraq  
21 back together again.

22 So, when people say that, you know, this -- these  
23 wars are good for us, it actually benefits large American  
24 corporations all the time, okay? And those corporations  
25 use people to fight for them so that they can get in there



1 and push the American way in those countries, and like it  
2 or not, the American way of life ain't that hot, okay?  
3 It's a very wasteful way of life. It's so wasteful that  
4 our planet is suffering because of our wasteful way of  
5 life.

6 And if you guys think that the military -- I think  
7 I've read a few letters to the editor about what the  
8 military does. It fights for our freedom. What kind of  
9 freedom are we talking about? The freedom to keep driving  
10 our cars and polluting the environment, and causing the  
11 polar ice caps to melt. I don't know if you guys know  
12 this, but there are some South Pacific Islands with people  
13 on them that are sinking because all the water is coming  
14 up, up, up, and some people have to move out, nations have  
15 to move out. So, is that the kind of freedom that we're  
16 talking about that the military is giving us, this fighting  
17 for our freedom so that we can just go and violate the  
18 Kyoto Protocol?

19 So, you know, I -- you know, I think we're being  
20 brainwashed by the military, and we really need to read  
21 more and find out what the military represents, the behind  
22 the scenes stuff.

23 Another thing I want to emphasize is like Ms. Reeves  
24 said earlier, don't touch the cultural sites. They're off  
25 limits, and we don't appreciate it, you touching it.

1           Another thing is I wanted to know if you guys would  
2   be willing to show the public a live demonstration of what  
3   you guys are going to do with these large vehicles? I  
4   mean, I really think that might be a real turn off to all  
5   of us, a live demonstration. I mean, that's what I really  
6   want to see, and I think a lot of us here really want to  
7   see it.

8           I think that just about covers it, and thank you.

9           (Applause)

10          MS. LEE: Kim Smith. Is Kim here? Kim Smith.

11          (No response.)

12          MS. LEE: Abel.

13          (Blowing of the conch shell.)

14          MR. ABEL SIMEONA: O u'i ke'o 'ole ohana. Pu ai

15   Kapuna. U'i a ke, our guests over here. Aloha ohana.

16   Aloha ahiahi. Aloha kakou. Thank you, ohana.

17          My name's Abel. I'm speaking for my children, my  
18   wife who has passed away. It's been five years now. My  
19   wife died from breast cancer. She was from Canada. I have  
20   my children in Canada now. It is because of what's going  
21   on now over here on this island. This is why I took my  
22   children out, because I'm one of them guys that stick fo'  
23   the land, ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono, only the land  
24   is in righteousness. Not us.

25          I come over here fo' speak with my ohana. My tutu

1 man is Ikolalei. I come over here fo' speak for my mama,  
2 and all my mama and brothers and sisters. My mama's name  
3 is Vialoha. I come over here and speak for my great, great  
4 grandfather, Kimo Keawe. I come over here and speak for my  
5 ohana, Moku Keawe, the newly chief of Hawaii nei. There's  
6 plenty more of us, that we love our land because that's  
7 where we come from.

8 We come from mauka. From the po'o, from Mauna Kea,  
9 Mauna Loa. That's our twin tower. The one in New York  
10 only make blaze. That thing went down like a bird. This  
11 is the real thing over here. And we have to malama our  
12 mountain. My tutu man is Keole, and he was 96 years old  
13 when he died. I lived with my tutu man. My tutu man told  
14 me to malama the po'o. He told me, boy, you take care of  
15 the mountain now. I said tutu, you talk about the po'o,  
16 yes. Every day. Every day of his life before he went  
17 home, and he tell me, you take care, you malama the po'o  
18 now.

19 I used to think the po'o was Nuuanu, because my  
20 grandfather wen build the old Pali Road. His name is  
21 Ikeoli Simeona. My grandfather's name is Steve Montero  
22 Keawe. In 1860 to 1890, he was in charge in the kingdom  
23 time. He was the maika'i. He was the kahu. He was the  
24 answer to problem, and he was the last guy that wen survey  
25 the land during the kingdom time, father and son, and that

1 was grandfather. Both of them wen survey the land for  
2 Hawaii. He was also the konohiki of the land for the  
3 people.

4 And we must take care of this land of our birthright,  
5 and we need everybody here. Everybody. I'm asking for the  
6 children to go and write, and write one story, and tell  
7 about their mountain, tell 'em what it means to you.  
8 Because what it meant to me when my wife died five years  
9 ago, I went to the mountain and I cried and I wen go dance  
10 for my tutu because he never know what to do. As a single  
11 father, I never know what to do.

12 Here I am 60 years old and don't know what to do, and  
13 it seems like you guys know what to do. My son gonna ask  
14 me, daddy, how come you never stop the guys from bombing  
15 the mountain up there, our mountain? We are all to blame  
16 if we're going to let this thing continue because it's not  
17 pono, and it is not right. We must malama.

18 I'm not here to negotiate with the government. A'ole  
19 na ko mea iki. Stop. We don't need all of this. We thank  
20 you for all of you guys' kokua. I had uncles that they  
21 died. I had my uncle when he -- when I was young, the  
22 military came into my grandma house and said, tutu, they  
23 give her the paper, and they told my grandma that the man,  
24 maki, they no can find 'em. My tutu ripped up the paper  
25 and hit the man and told him no, my son is still alive.

1 You guys get 'em. Five years later, he came home.

2 I was a small kid playing on the road. There was a  
3 soldier walking down the road, that was my uncle. My uncle  
4 David Simeona. Today he maki, and that was for the war.

5 Me, I was born a wartime baby. I was born polio. I  
6 was taken away from my parents. I was one experiment for  
7 the government. All the kids had polio, we was taken away  
8 from our parents. This is during the wartime. And I was  
9 raised in Shriner's Hospital.

10 You look at this island and you look at the people,  
11 people come here. They are guaranteed -- people are  
12 guaranteed to come here and there's sunshine, and they give  
13 you lunch, and that you will not freeze to death. Why we  
14 need all of this? You guys never go clean up all you guys'  
15 stuff from back there.

16 There's many things that I like say to you people.  
17 God is watching all of us here, of how we carry ourselves.  
18 I like say something to the president and all the people  
19 out there, all the little treaties we ask from the Kingdom  
20 of Hawaii, you guys still never answer our letter from our  
21 Queen, Liliu'okalani.

22 And I like add to something my brother wen say about  
23 that letter. She talk about 'O honest American, 'O honest  
24 Christian. 'O in Hawaiian means father, father of who?  
25 Means lono. Lono means who? Jesus in Hawaiian. Jesus

1 would live here among us. That was Iono. Kealakekua means  
2 the pathway to God.

3 There's a lot of things over here that take us to  
4 this land that God created for us to malama, all of us.  
5 Me, I'm Hawaiian/Chinese. I get little bit Japanese. I  
6 get all of these different races, that when we marry, but  
7 you know what, we all get one God. You guys got to think  
8 back in history, and we need help from everybody. But no  
9 going all the time, and people outside here, go and look  
10 and all our schools should go write to our governor and  
11 everybody else. That's what we need to clean up this act.

12 It's not only the haole. It's all the Armed services  
13 here. Right now, who's going to be the targets? Us. For  
14 who?

15 Thank you, but you know what, I like to talk some  
16 more because I not pau yet, but thank you. Aloha.

17 (Applause)

18 (Blowing of the conch shell.)

19 MR. ABEL SIMEONA: He blow five times.

20 (Blowing of the conch shell.)

21 MR. ABEL SIMEONA: This is for the four corners of  
22 the earth; north, south, east, west.

23 (Blowing of the conch shell.)

24 MR. ABEL SIMEONA: It's to let our ancestors know  
25 that we still in touch with them.

1 (Blowing of the conch shell.)

2 MR. ABEL SIMEONA: And the fifth one is for ke Akua,  
3 God is watching all of us.

4 (Blowing of the conch shell.)

5 MR. ABEL SIMEONA: Aloha, malama pono. Have a great  
6 evening. Aloha.

7 (Applause)

8 MS. LEE: Next we have Mr. Jim Melvins, David  
9 Schlesinger, and Mokihana. Mr. Melvins. I'm very sorry.  
10 Medeiros.

11 MR. JIM MEDEIROS: First of all, mahalo ke Akua and  
12 aloha kakou to all of you. I'm here to oppose -- in  
13 opposition to the Stryker coming to Hawaii, to any military  
14 expansion of any kind on all the islands, especially on  
15 this island for, basically, all of the reasons that were  
16 stated to you already. And the cleanup that you never do  
17 everywhere, we got to live with.

18 We already the second generation, I think, if not  
19 more, of the mess. My generation is part of the mess. As  
20 you can see, tonight is for all of the struggles of our  
21 community. You see how our people, the Hawaiian people,  
22 struggling over here fo' communicate with you. You can see  
23 some of us still oppressed and believe oppressed ways.

24 I stand before you unoppressed. I'm a kanaka maoli.  
25 That means I'm pure Hawaiian because that's not our

1 Hawaiian word, Hawaiian. That was invented by you folks to  
2 label us. So I am a kanaka maoli.

3 I got questions that I like ask. How much led is  
4 there on the ground right now in Pohakuloa? How many tons  
5 and tons of bullets went into the aina? One led at a time.  
6 Truckloads after truckloads after truckloads. What is the  
7 figure? Do you folks have that figure of how many tons and  
8 tons of bullets and armor is in the aina? How can you be a  
9 steward of anything with all of that in the aina?

10 Hawaii is the endangered capital. Even the Hawaiians  
11 endangered. Everything, they endangered. Every site you  
12 destroy is gone forever. It is our business. It is  
13 totally our business. Why? Because we not oppressed. You  
14 never beat me like you beat my parents. I'm talking to the  
15 government, not to you individually and personally.

16 You beat my parents and my grandparents. Oppress  
17 them to believe that no make trouble. That's none of their  
18 business what you do. Everything you do is our business,  
19 this kanaka maoli. Everything, all of the land you use, is  
20 ceded land, kingdom land. You don't even pay rent as far  
21 as I concerned. You're using our land everywhere and  
22 you're not paying the kingdom nothing, so you are of no  
23 value to us, to the kingdom.

24 How can you have any value to us? You don't give us  
25 nothing. You take ceded lands. Our people no more land.



1 We live and die on the land that you get to use, bomb, fill  
2 'em up with led, and you gonna do it again? You're asking  
3 for more aina to desecrate, to fill 'em up with led, poison  
4 'em, crush 'em, pollute 'em. Go train up on your own  
5 continent, on the big continent.

6 You probably not doing it there because I tell you,  
7 you wouldn't get away with it, because they will stop you  
8 up there, too. Get more people fo' stop you up there than  
9 down here. Why not you come over here where the people  
10 still slightly oppressed? But like I said, I'm not  
11 oppressed.

12 I was beaten in school. I was forced to do things  
13 that is American. Hawaiian, we pledge allegiance to ke  
14 Akua, not to flags, but I had to pledge allegiance to the  
15 flag because of the oppression. My parents were beaten.  
16 These things are serious for us as Hawaiians.

17 As you come into our generation now asking to acquire  
18 more land for your training, we need your training. We  
19 don't need your training because unless you're training to  
20 attack our island, why you training in an island  
21 environment?

22 Look at Micronesia, we got all the Micronesian people  
23 coming to here because their place is so damaged from the  
24 military. Their food system is so poisoned that they full  
25 of diseases, and that's what's going to happen to our

1 children. We're next.

2 This place, like one of the guys said, is a good  
3 place for you guys to come and have vacation, bring some  
4 economy to this place, but no bring the bombs, no bring the  
5 bullets, no put the led in the ground. Go train where you  
6 gonna fight. If you gonna fight in the desert, go Arizona.  
7 Go play over there. I mean, this no make sense for you  
8 come desecrate our islands.

9 You just wen burn Makua Valley a few months ago. I  
10 mean, when is it going to stop? This is not 1950, not  
11 before that. We in 2003. We are different now. We're not  
12 oppressed. It is our business, everything you do, and  
13 that's how come everything is open. You know, I have so  
14 much to say.

15 To this hotel right now, picketing, sign waving,  
16 chanting, or any other public display of protest is not  
17 allowed on any part of this premises of the hotel. Answer  
18 me this, military, you guys in management of the hotel, are  
19 you telling me that I cannot pray on these grounds, which  
20 chanting is religious? I need an answer to that, okay?  
21 Because I want to know if -- I feel like my religious  
22 rights are violated by this paper right here.

23 You can talk about signs. You can talk about all of  
24 these things, but when you tell me, as a Hawaiian, that I  
25 cannot pray down here on this Hawaiian land, even right

1 here, right this minute, outside, I feel violated and I  
2 need to find out the answers of these agencies are telling  
3 me that I cannot do my religious practice when the spirit  
4 calls me, when I'm outside there, when I come to this  
5 meeting, I just need to know an answer to that.

6       You're not welcome to expand. We do not want you to  
7 have any more land. We don't want you to bomb any more  
8 land, disturb any more land, dig up even one more Hawaiian  
9 burial. Enough sites have been destroyed at Pohakuloa and  
10 everywhere else that you occupy. You need to clean it up.

11       This project is -- read the EIS -- put in your EIS  
12 how much money you're going to put down now in bonding for  
13 cleanup, what you plan to do. How many billions and  
14 trillions of dollars going in the bank right now fo' clean  
15 up the mess that you gonna do because you're gonna fill up  
16 the aina with bullets, you're gonna shoot led into the  
17 ground, and who knows what kind of chemical reaction that  
18 all of this is gonna have on us.

19       Our island is so precious, and look at all these  
20 people, Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians, is here today fo' tell  
21 you this is wrong. Plenty of my family was in the  
22 military, too; lived and died in the military, and that's  
23 fine. You know, that's not a personal thing, but it's a  
24 serious thing because our culture, you killing us like you  
25 killing our enemy because you're killing our culture.

1           Whenever you destroy one site, whenever you destroy  
2 20 acres or 20,000 acres, it's so important, our culture.  
3 We, our generation, is here before you because we're not  
4 oppressed, okay, and there's thousands everywhere. Because  
5 we just like you, we're going to hold you accountable for  
6 everything because we are accountable to our kids and  
7 yours, too. All of yours.

8           When they live here in the next generation, we're  
9 all -- how long you all plan to be here? Nobody going to  
10 be here like hundreds of years, and that's for them  
11 already. Everything is gonna be for the next generation.  
12 And the military, no need over here expand. Clean up what  
13 you get and give it back to the kingdom because that's  
14 where it belongs. Thank you.

15           (Applause)

16           MS. LEE: We have four more speakers. David  
17 Schlesinger, Mokihana, Keala Kahuanui, and Sharon  
18 Kaufman-Diamond. Is David here?

19           MR. DAVID SCHLESINGER: Hi. You know, I went through  
20 all kinds of feelings. I think that's what I'm going to  
21 take you through first tonight.

22           Anger, at the intentions of the military to disregard  
23 what's best for everybody. You guys dominate through fear  
24 and violence. I don't respect that.

25           Happiness, seeing all these wonderful people coming

1 together in concern for our future. That's what  
2 everybody's concerned about. We're all the same. We want  
3 shelter for our families. We want food. We want to have a  
4 good life. I'm a full-grown Makua, and a parent. I have a  
5 three-year-old son, and my mom lives here. This is my  
6 home. I don't want you guys here. I don't think you  
7 belong here.

8 The next thing I'd like to address is the paper trail  
9 is easy to find when you educate yourselves of what  
10 happened over a hundred years ago. The marines came in.  
11 They overthrew the queen. The English warships were off  
12 shore and they were backing it up. The Hawaiian Kingdom  
13 had treaties with over 20 countries. The paper trail is  
14 there. It's very easy to follow, and it could be  
15 corrected. I've been educated and I've educated myself.

16 I've lived here since I was 12, and I'm 28, and this  
17 is home and I will fight for it. And the lines are very  
18 drawn, you know. And like I said, it's very encouraging  
19 seeing everybody here, and I think that's the best thing  
20 that I see out of tonight, that everybody is coming  
21 together and seeing that we have a concern for our future.  
22 And I hope we continue to stand together because then they  
23 can't really do anything. This is our home and it ain't  
24 theirs. Aloha.

25 (Applause)

1 MS. LEE: Mokihaana.

2 MS. MOKIHANA: E ho mai. E ho mai. E ho mai E.

3 Attention. Awake to the call of our ancestors and remember  
4 who you are. I want to say that it's wonderful to have the  
5 glitz and the telecommunication, all the wonderful articles  
6 that are out there about Stryker. Read 'em all. It's  
7 heavy duty reading, and if it doesn't snow you and you can  
8 come out from underneath, you can take your place as a  
9 keiki o ka aina and you can say, I want to be heard. I  
10 want to be counted, and with my last breath, I will not  
11 stop and I will fight.

12 Because you know, why do you suppose Akua put us here  
13 in the middle of the ocean? There are no other islands --  
14 major islands around. None whatsoever, but you know what,  
15 we are truly blessed, and so I say mahalo ke Akua, mahalo  
16 Akua, e ke ala i ka aina, i ka ohana. All of your ohana,  
17 my mo'opuna that speaks to me every day because, yeah, our  
18 people and I don't say just Hawaiians. Everybody who feels  
19 it, whether they carry the koko or not. We come from the  
20 na'au. Do you come from the na'au? Then you need to feel  
21 it down here and you need to reach out and it has to speak  
22 to it so badly that you cannot even sit in your seat  
23 anymore.

24 On that note, I want to tell you I am a mother. I  
25 have four sons, and this is for them, and for all the

1 children that I have ever worked with or taught.

2           Number one, respect. When you come here, learn who  
3 we are. Take off your slippers before you walk in. Remove  
4 your shoes. Treat us as the way we would treat you.

5 Number one. I hope I can get through this, but if I don't,  
6 please kokua, give me your mana, okay, little bit and then  
7 I throw back to you afterwards.

8           From a very spiritually guided center for all of us,  
9 that's where all of you, I feel it, it's coming from. A  
10 lot of you five years ago wouldn't even walk in a place  
11 like this, and you know what, I'm going to tell you right  
12 now, no fear. I'm going to say that at the end, no fear.  
13 Okay. Don't fear, okay?

14           This aina is so important. Why do you suppose they  
15 finally decided that they wanted it after the Russians made  
16 a bid for it, the French, the English? They finally  
17 realized, oh, strategic place. And then, what, we got  
18 bombed by Japan. Yeah, all that stuff coming out. To this  
19 day, we still got oil leaking in Pearl Harbor. We still  
20 got trash and elements of that war with us. So we have to  
21 pay attention to what's happening to our aina because it  
22 hasn't been cleaned up yet, okay? And it continues to  
23 grow.

24           The military have now occupied 200,000 plus acres of  
25 Hawaiian land, and you need to know that it continues to

1 grow. To what end? And I'll get there.

2       The second thing is aloha aina. It's a place of  
3 spirit. It's a place of heart. Yeah. Our aina is like  
4 our family. We don't treat it with disrespect, although,  
5 some people will sell out to work for a corporation because  
6 it's called divide and conquer, yeah. They pay the  
7 Hawaiian to do the prayer. They pay the Hawaiian to throw  
8 the Hawaiian salt and the tea leaf, and then on the side,  
9 they make 35,000. Okay? And then the corporation puts a  
10 wedge in, buys up the land, build the golf course, all that  
11 pilau stuff going on around. This is an extension of that.  
12 You have to know that. Okay?

13       So we look at that part of it. I want to know why  
14 when Arizona has so much land, New Mexico, Area 51, all of  
15 these lands that will be typically used to practice  
16 military maneuvers, because some of those areas are very  
17 similar to Iraq, Afghanistan. How come they want to come  
18 all the way here and those places are almost 12,000 miles  
19 away from here? I ask myself that all the time. Why?

20       We also know that the sacred sites continue to be  
21 bombarded. So I encourage all of you to take a stand. Go  
22 to a sacred site, do your prayers, give it to akua and ask  
23 him to bring it back to you. Okay?

24       I feel sorry for these guys because they're put on  
25 the spot. Somebody told them they need to come here and



1 stand up and face the music, and you know, unfortunately,  
2 it's tough. It's a tough place to be.

3 Now, this is the next thing. I thought about this  
4 long and hard. I came with no words prepared. I just  
5 started making mental notes and Akua blessed me. He gave  
6 me -- she said go for it. Okay.

7 Ha'imana'o. I have questions. I've been watching  
8 and listening for a long time. I was a part of aloha na  
9 pua. I still am. Don't buy that EIS, okay? They do a  
10 really good, slick job of hiring somebody to put all the  
11 pieces together, but you've got to read between the lines  
12 because they'll send anthropologists, archaeologists. They  
13 say we know the Hawaiians because they're like the Indians.  
14 BS. They're not. So you need to pay attention. You need  
15 to read and you need to question, okay?

16 Here's the other thing. Some of the possible uses,  
17 okay, I don't know if it's true, I have been told, I have  
18 heard, I have seen things, building of an air strip that's  
19 probably going on now up there at Pohakuloa for 747s, okay?  
20 Bigger planes to come in.

21 Second thing, impossible internment facility for  
22 distant people. Third, electronic matrix and grid to  
23 maintain and monitor all communications on this island,  
24 okay, burial of military toxic waste, and this is a fact,  
25 on Mauna Loa. Okay. This has already -- some of this

1 stuff has already happened. Pay attention. Read. Don't  
2 even turn your backs.

3 Remember when the Navy was doing testing on the  
4 whales off of Kona? You need to know what they were doing.  
5 We were -- thank you. We're beginning to figure out what  
6 all of a sudden in Kohala, we've got companies coming in  
7 and these big Germans, they're blue-eyed blondes, you know,  
8 coming over here, they want to hire construction companies,  
9 and they're going to pull the puna, weapons, excuse me, and  
10 on the other side, windmills are devices aimed, not at the  
11 ocean, at the land. And who lives on the land? You and I.  
12 Why? Ask the questions. Don't stop searching.

13 Okay. The last part. Things I have seen in Kohala,  
14 and I'll do it really quick. Several weeks ago people,  
15 families are staying out in Hokaliki. Sorry. Black  
16 helicopters flying between ten and eleven o'clock at night  
17 over Kamehameha's rest site, near that area, okay? People  
18 out there, we don't know why, on a Saturday, three weeks  
19 ago, our military people in unmarked civilian car doing  
20 some kind of test, standing on the top of a vehicle, an SUV  
21 putting a black -- yellow tape, I think, they were testing  
22 what's in the air. Unmarked, yeah. Their fatigues would  
23 blend in, no more kakis.

24 Little things like that. The kids were telling me  
25 these things. They're hearing stuff. I said pay

1 attention. That's really important.

2 I want to say several other things, but I'll make it  
3 brief. No matter what we're hearing or seeing, it's  
4 important for all of us to be together, to stand together,  
5 to look carefully, yeah, and then do what our ancestors are  
6 calling us to do, because we got that paper on which my  
7 ancestors signed their objection to being, you know,  
8 American citizens. Maika'i. I was so proud when I saw  
9 their name. I want to say that Hawaiians look to the  
10 heavens. We listen to the wind, and there are many kinds  
11 of wind that tells you what is for -- my sons have names.  
12 They represent the kind of misty rain that fall on Kohala.  
13 Why? Because I love them and I cherish what we have and I  
14 don't want it to go away. The water is so important as a  
15 life source for our plants, but mostly for us.

16 The fire from pele, she will speak. I know that.  
17 The kai and the why, yeah. Maika'i aloha. Be proud of who  
18 you are, whoever you are, no matter what your koko is, and  
19 make sure that you have a voice in all of this. I really  
20 appreciate the time. As my dad would say, no fear. No  
21 scare. Go get 'em. Mahalo.

22 (Applause)

23 MS. LEE: Keala Kahuanui followed by Dr. Sharon  
24 Kaufman-Diamond.

25 MS. KEALA KAHUANUI: Aloha e nau pua, e nau pua, e

1    nau Kapuna, e nau Alii O Hawaii, O Kohala loko, and aloha e  
2    nau Kapuna. Aloha ne apu. Aloha nau Aloha. Aloha nau  
3    opio. Aloha nau just the general public. Thank you for  
4    representing yourself and being here. Thank you for  
5    standing the heat and still being here. Grieving is a  
6    process, so please bear with me, yeah?

7           I'm not a kumu. I'm not a teacher. I like to call  
8    myself an experiential educator, yeah. It's just an  
9    experience and we share. We share back. We learn from our  
10   students. We learn from our aina. I don't have all of the  
11   palapala or documents that you say I need to have for my  
12   own aina to teach my own people. I don't have that, but I  
13   have a whole lot of na'au. I don't know a whole lot of  
14   things, but I do know this, my Kapuna, I only am what my  
15   Kapuna tell me and that is kanaka maoli.

16           I no longer use Hawaiian because that's their slave  
17   name given to me and you. So I'm kanaka maoli, because  
18   that's what I've always been, so with that, they have  
19   shared with you a lot of things that I really wanted to  
20   share, but they said it much better than I could. I'm just  
21   a young pup at this, but what I do know is that what we  
22   teach our kids is four wise sayings.

23           Now, because you're in Hawaii I'd like to share it  
24   with you and help remind our people because sometimes we  
25   forget because we no -- no, I not oppressed like bruddah

1 said, but I'm sure there are ramifications of being  
2 oppressed, okay, and I'm teaching kids who are left behind.  
3 I'm a teacher who's been left behind, and this is four  
4 things, okay? Please write them down.

5 Aloha kekahi kekahi. Easy. Love one another. We're  
6 not talking about human beings that we can see. We're  
7 talking about love one another, 'kay? That's plants.  
8 That's animals. That's the unseen. That's the wind.  
9 That's the mountains. That's our aina. Our papa, hanau  
10 moku. That's everything, and I preach this and we teach  
11 this to our kids every day, so they look at me, auntie,  
12 aloha kekahi kekahi.

13 Okay. Number two. Kokua aku kopua ma'i. What we  
14 gonna kokua? Each other. Again, it's not just the  
15 physical. It's the unseen. It's the spiritual. It's the  
16 land. It's the wind. I tell my kids, don't walk by the  
17 tree and pull it's leaf. Can I pull your ear like that?  
18 No. It's reciprocating, okay? I help you. You help me.  
19 My aina have been taking care of me since long before I was  
20 born so that I could be here and talk to you and you, okay?  
21 So I take care of my aina, my aina take care of me. That's  
22 how it works.

23 The next one is mahalo ike pena wa'a. Be thankful  
24 for the things that you have. So I read an email to my  
25 students that was given down the grapevine about this

1   hearings, and I said, kids, open up your school planners to  
2   Page 11, and we have a world map, and we had a discussion  
3   about 23,000 acres, Auntie? Auntie, look how small we are.  
4   We can barely see ourselves on this world map, and look how  
5   big they are. Why can't they go and practice on their own  
6   soil? Look how simple. Out of the mouth of babes.

7           Okay. Next one, fourth one. Malama iko kuleana.  
8   Simple. Okay. Kuleana is one big word that a lot of you  
9   new to Hawaii don't understand. You think stewardship  
10   equals kuleana, a'ole. You can say I'm a steward, and then  
11   walk away and say, okay, I pau being a steward now.  
12   Kuleana is you got no choice. A'ole ko'o.

13           That is your choice is to malama iko kuleana. You're  
14   born with that. You have no choice to say, ah, maybe I'll  
15   be out the hearing today. Maybe I'll malama Mauna Kea  
16   today. We're not getting people -- as your Navy people  
17   know, without Mauna Kea, how we gonna find home? That's  
18   the first thing we see is Mauna Kea when we're on our  
19   voyaging canoes. So, you're taking away our beam. Even  
20   Batman had one sign he knew when to go or where to be.  
21   Mauna Kea is our sign to come home.

22           Hawaiians -- kanaka maoli, excuse me. You know, you  
23   have to get used to not saying Hawaiian, yeah, because it's  
24   all over the place. Your slave name is all over the place,  
25   so excuse me. Kanaka maoli, come home. Come home. Malama

1 iko kuleana, kokua ako kokua mai. Not only kanaka maoli,  
2 all you folks who are kekei o'ka'aina. I might be a kalo  
3 o'ka'aina because kalo is a native of this land, and you  
4 might be an orange or a banana or you might be a lychee,  
5 okay, we love you guys, too, but because you here, you have  
6 a kuleana, to live by those four cardinal basic rules.

7       Okay. We don't have to talk about koko. We had --  
8 we had what you call haoles that was right next to us.  
9 Brother John Young and Isaac, they were right there. We  
10 know we can bond. We can network, but you got to be down  
11 with the four 'olelo na'au. Easy as that.

12       I have a story to tell you real quick. I'm getting  
13 excited. I like this. Kawaihae Harbor is closed off. We  
14 asked the DOT how come, they said Coast Guard. Coast Guard  
15 mandated it. Now, that's na'au for us. That's where our  
16 school occupied to use as a learning center, because as a  
17 public charter school, you know, honors, so you just got to  
18 malama e kua kuleana.

19       We have native plants that we planted over there.  
20 That's aloha kekahi kekahi forces me to go over there and  
21 malama it still. Just because you put up one big ol'  
22 fence, but because of our school, this bruddah tell me,  
23 sister, you guys one tenant of us. You can go.

24       Whatever. I go. You believe what you have to  
25 believe. I go there and I water my plants and I bring my

1 aloha and bring ohana. I practice my right. Yeah? That's  
2 what you got to do too.

3 So this day, September some day, we're about to leave  
4 and this big ol' ship, you know that big ship with the  
5 thing, the thing rolls up, it's -- they occupying, cramping  
6 my culture, so we have to leave. So I leave, and I get to  
7 the gate. I know the combination because I'm a tenant, so  
8 I open up the thing, but before I get there, we pull up and  
9 there's some red sporty car, look like he just came out of  
10 Ali'i Drive, big black man with cut-off sleeves, cut-off  
11 jeans.

12 He's all -- I'm on the inside. He's on the out. He  
13 tells me, "You know, I know it doesn't look like I'm  
14 authorized to be here, but I am." He pulls out his wallet,  
15 shows me his identification with his mea on top. I make  
16 like I cannot see. I won't let him choke and talk. So I'm  
17 trying to practice aloha mana a nui, be quiet. Bruddah  
18 busts it out and pulls it out for me and passes it through  
19 the gate, and he says -- and I look at it like I cannot  
20 read English, and I look at him and I look at him, and he  
21 says, "You know, I've been here for four years and I  
22 respect this joint."

23 Brah, we've been here generations upon generations,  
24 and we respect this joint. So if you want to enter, you  
25 must malama the aina. He says, "Yes. Yes, I will do



1 that." Okay. So I let him in. Behind my truck, my  
2 vehicle I'm driving is one van full of GIs, and he talks to  
3 them and they drive off. The GIs looked at me and we bowed  
4 down, and all right.

5 You guys, on this day, I don't have a badge. Nobody  
6 asked me, are you authorized to be here? What proof do you  
7 have? How come you have the combination to be here? No.  
8 But just your ano, just your practicing, my people, they  
9 know who belong here.

10 I cannot tell you what to do, but your na'au going to  
11 tell you what to do. Your ancestors going to tell you what  
12 to do, and on that day, I hope I encouraged you, just keep  
13 on practicing your Hawaiian, your kanaka maoliness, okay?  
14 You keep on, and if you need help, your aina, brother's  
15 aina, and puoho, you put a call to action, you be there.  
16 Okay?

17 What you Kapuna tell you before leaving home? No  
18 shame the family, right? 'kay? You not shaming the family  
19 when you doing this kind of thing. They not turning over  
20 in their grave. They all celebrating with you. Mahalo.

21 (Applause)

22 MS. LEE: And our last speaker is Dr. Sharon  
23 Kaufman-Diamond.

24 DR. SHARON KAUFMAN-DIAMOND: Last speaker after so  
25 many is not the greatest position. When I was 21 I had a

1 top secret clearance. I was a factorial in a major  
2 military planning operation before I entered medical  
3 school, and I got called a warmonger by some of my friends,  
4 but I mentioned it because I really do believe in defense  
5 and I believe it's important, but that it's very important  
6 to do it right.

7 And there have been so many errors and ineptitudes  
8 that have occurred in the way that the defense projects  
9 have been done because I've paid some attention to that  
10 ever since I was 21 that I cannot tell you how many  
11 studies, injuries, toxic, damaged people, abuses of  
12 people's rights have occurred when the military, many of  
13 whom are quite well intentioned, but just don't have much  
14 knowledge, and the action front about a lot of the issues  
15 that they impinge upon leave their projects, do their  
16 projects, and, in fact, help damage their version of the  
17 military as well as others for life.

18 Now, we are in a particularly fragile environment  
19 here. Hawaii is short of land. The lava tubes are just  
20 the beginning of reasons why something as heavy as Stryker  
21 vehicles should train somewhere else. We should be  
22 minimizing things that will add to the already significant  
23 pollution burden that the volcano offers here. Kids in  
24 Kona, eight-year-old soccer team parents tell me,  
25 50 percent of the team is on asthma meds. Not good.

1           Dr. Fred Holschuh has really tried to push for  
2   research on lung difficulties in kids, much less older  
3   people. Every little bit we add to what is already the  
4   equivalent, what is it, 1583 power plants, I suppose that  
5   depends on size of the plant and who's calculating, but  
6   we're already impacted here. We don't need more toxic  
7   dusts which contain led, magnese [sic]. They're saying  
8   they don't plan to bring deploded uranium in, but they  
9   don't promise not to.

10          European union, Japan, other nations and groups of  
11   nations are -- only one minute left? Seems to me that was  
12   short -- are already banning depleted uranium weapons.  
13   They tend to give up very fine particulates that get past  
14   the lung defenses and get in there where you can't get them  
15   out, as do many other toxic particulates from explosions  
16   and set off disease processes. And with my one minute, I  
17   can't give you the technicalities, but there are quite a  
18   few.

19          This is not the place to put an expanded military  
20   Stryker Brigade also, because we're currently in a position  
21   where North Korea is trying to develop missiles which could  
22   reach Hawaii, and the bigger the military installation that  
23   we have, the more we are targeting ourselves for what is  
24   really an insane egomaniacal government. We don't know  
25   what they will do, but it's not paranoid to consider that

1 question.

2 I've also been a professor of planning at UCLA,  
3 looking at and making original curriculum in how large  
4 scale and small scale planning processes impact on the  
5 mental community and physical health of people. When you  
6 get a very large power center that people have to knuckle  
7 under to and can get away with almost anything, as has been  
8 the case of sugar here, you find in the sugar areas  
9 possibly higher incidents of miscarriage, higher incidents  
10 of kids with learning disabilities, studies that get  
11 started and then get closed down.

12 We have acid rain. If you put more led, et cetera,  
13 into the soil, the acid will help to sock it, and it will  
14 eventually get into the lens below the island, which is our  
15 only non-brackish water supply for much of the island. We  
16 do have some other aquifers here and there. Not a good  
17 idea to add to things that are going to damage that water  
18 supply.

19 Oahu already has big problems on water supply. We  
20 are the development -- excuse me, development frontier for  
21 the expansion of population and the further constructed  
22 developmental possibilities of Hawaii, but not if we ruin  
23 it. My time is up.

24 (Applause.)

25 MS. AMARAL: I'd like to thank all of you for your

1 patience with us. Thank you for staying throughout this  
2 gathering this evening. Two things I'd like to finish  
3 with, one, of course, is to invite Colonel Anderson to make  
4 some final remarks, and then to impose upon Papa Akau,  
5 again, to lead us in a closing pule, if he would do so.

6 Colonel Anderson.

7 COLONEL ANDERSON: I just want to start off with a  
8 thank you to everybody that's still here, but more  
9 importantly, to everybody that has been here this evening,  
10 I want to personally thank every one of you that were here  
11 tonight.

12 All of your comments, written and oral, will be taken  
13 into consideration when we continue our work on the final  
14 Environmental Impact Statement. For those that weren't  
15 able or so inclined to give oral testimony this evening,  
16 we'll continue to accept written comments through the  
17 public comment period that ends now on the 3rd of January  
18 of next year. As was mentioned earlier, we did extend that  
19 an additional 45 days because it is a complex document and  
20 people need time to read it and understand it and digest it  
21 and make comments on it.

22 Again, I want to thank everybody for their honest and  
23 their heart-felt comments on the draft Environmental Impact  
24 Statement. I want to particularly thank everybody for the  
25 way in which they made their comments and the respect and

1 dignity that they gave to each other this evening. I  
2 really, really appreciate that. I look forward to  
3 continuing this process through the end of January, and  
4 again, look forward to tomorrow night on the Hilo side.

5 Thank you very much for being here, and I'll turn it  
6 back to Annelle. Thank you.

7 MS. AMARAL: Now, if I can call upon Papa to come and  
8 give us our closing pule.

9 MR. WILLIAM AKAU: 'O ka nui, Father in Heaven, we  
10 bring this meeting to a close this night. We are grateful,  
11 Father, for Thy Spirit has been with us, especially the  
12 military, sitting and listening to each of us express our  
13 concerns. We're grateful, Heavenly Father, for being here,  
14 for expressing ourselves, and we pray, Father, to bless us  
15 as we travel to our place, Lord, this night, that we may  
16 travel in peace and safety. And we thank you, Father, for  
17 all blessings, and we do these things humbly in the name of  
18 Thy beloved son, Jesus Christ. Amen.

19 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo. Thank you. Drive safely.  
20 A hui hou.

21 (The proceedings were concluded at 10:50 p.m.)  
22  
23  
24  
25

1 WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 2003; 6:08 P.M.

2 --o0o--

3 MS. KAHILI NORMAN: I'd like to express my  
4 dissatisfaction with the Stryker Brigade, you know, being  
5 employed (sic) to Hawaii; and that's regarding being  
6 assigned to Makua on Oahu as well as Pohakuloa on the  
7 island of Hawaii. That, to me, is an offensive act by  
8 the military, United States of America, against  
9 indigenous people of Hawaii -- that's the kanaka  
10 maolis -- by desecrating more of their land, their aina,  
11 with known, you know, historic -- significant historical  
12 and cultural sites, burial sites, as well, on the island  
13 of Oahu and on the Big Island. It is offensive to me to  
14 hear that the military -- the Army, especially -- wants  
15 to acquire more aina on the slopes of Mauna Kea -- that's  
16 Pohakuloa -- in that way, close to Humu'ula and Waiki'i;  
17 and that's, to me, an act of terrorism against the Native  
18 Hawaiian people, kanaka maolis per se, the very action  
19 that the United States is trying to defend their posture  
20 in Iraq, against what they called terrorism and weapons  
21 of mass destruction; and, yet, I find that they're doing  
22 the very same thing to my aina, aina that we have so  
23 little of.

24 In a few weeks, we're going to have Kaho'olawe  
25 turned back to the state, to us, the Native Hawaiians.

1 And after all the years of bombing by the military here  
2 on that aina of Kaho'olawe, it is still not clear of all  
3 the active ordnance there on that island, that they went  
4 ahead and desecrated and bombed and used as target  
5 practice. They're going to leave this lands that they're  
6 playing army with here, on my aina, dangerous to my  
7 descendants, my grandchildren and my descendants to come  
8 thereafter, that may want to hunt or walk on that aina;  
9 but it will be unsafe, because the military, the Army,  
10 felt it so right and pono to come here and play and  
11 target practice and train for their people on my aina. I  
12 asked them to -- to fight -- I would like to know why  
13 they're not taking the Stryker Brigade into their own  
14 backyard, where they come from; for instance, the Chief  
15 of the Defense -- Secretary of Defense, where his home  
16 land is. Where's his state? Why not taking the Stryker  
17 Brigade and put it in their backyard? Or President  
18 Bush's backyard? Or their coalition people that's  
19 backing their posture there in Iraq? For instance, the  
20 Philippines. They have a bigger place for them to go  
21 play army with. They have terrains that are similar to  
22 Iraq, to go take the Stryker Brigade and go and train  
23 their Army personnel there on the Philippines. Why are  
24 they doing it here? Or in Australia, another alliance of  
25 the United States. Why not go there? Why not take the



1 Stryker Brigade there? Since it's so important for the  
2 Army to feel like they need the training, to be able to  
3 go there to Iraq and attack the people there and be  
4 better trained to face the position there in Iraq, well,  
5 go to these places that are backing them and feel it's so  
6 right for them to be in Iraq. Go to the Philippines, go  
7 to Australia, or go to their hometown. Whoever's here,  
8 sitting on the board that is wanting to adamantly bring  
9 the Stryker Brigade here should take a look and see if  
10 they can go and take it back to their backyard.

11 So in wrapping up my comments here, I'm saying  
12 that I do not want them here. Stryker, stay where you  
13 are; do not come into our grounds. And if you need to  
14 practice, you're not doing it in our backyard. Period.  
15 And that's in the name of my ancestors and my future  
16 descendants here, that I am adamantly against it.

17 \*\*\*

18 6:18 P.M.

19 --o0o--

20 MS. V. LEIHULU: Aloha. I'm V. Leihulu. I'm  
21 from South Kona on the Big Island.

22 I want to say, that while a child growing up in  
23 South Kona, I have watched military ships, planes bomb  
24 South Kona. Was there any cleanup? What was the  
25 results? Because a lot of us have terrible skin

1 problems. So it might have affected the food we eat from  
2 the ocean, the waters we drink, and those chemicals may  
3 be in the air. So I really feel that the military have a  
4 responsibility to the people. Did they ever clean up  
5 these areas? I'm talking South Kona. You know, they  
6 bombed it. I watched them for years, while growing up,  
7 bomb South Kona. No one ever came speaking to my parents  
8 or my grandparents or the adults in that area. No one  
9 ever came to help or give relief. And now I'm wondering  
10 why the people in Molokai and Maui all had leprosy,  
11 because Kaho'olawe is, like, right there. And all this  
12 military chemicals/bombs may be the cause of all those  
13 problems. It needs to be looked into, and I think we  
14 need to be compensated as a people by the Federal  
15 Government, the military; it's their responsibility.  
16 Because they're doing it for the Micronesians. They  
17 bombed them out, so now they're all over here. And they  
18 know they were wrong, and they have to compensate them  
19 and take care of them: Their well-being, their health,  
20 yeah, their dispositions, their emotions, depression,  
21 stress. This is what we're going through, the Hawaiian  
22 people. There are post-stress or post-war syndrome  
23 because they were bombing Hawaii. But nobody ever talked  
24 of taking care of the Hawaiian people, you know. They  
25 just come here and take and take and take, and we're

1 homeless.

2           Pohakuloa is Hawaiian Homelands. A lot of our  
3 people are homeless here in our home. We need the lands  
4 back to provide for our people, for homes, for  
5 self-determination, to grow things for the family. Also,  
6 our environments, our waters, you know, our ecosystems  
7 are all being destroyed by things like this. And now  
8 future developers, the developers now, also contribute to  
9 it. But the military has a big hand in it, and they  
10 should actually be here for the welfare of the people.

11           I don't see any country trying to attack us.  
12 But by building, I feel that's when they going to start  
13 attacking us because we have a military base here. And I  
14 feel that the only reason why Japan attacked Pearl Harbor  
15 is because there was a military base there. They're not  
16 attacking Hawaiian people or Hawaii. They came because a  
17 military base was here. So you put a military base on  
18 Pohakuloa, Big Island, they will be coming to attack us.  
19 I feel that, and I feel it's wrong. They should stop it  
20 and go home and build it there in their own homes, not  
21 here. Because all the waters around us is our main food  
22 chain, and that will hurt all of us.

23           I want to express my feelings because I do plan  
24 to have many, many, many grandchildren and  
25 great-grandchildren down the line in the future. I would

1 like them to be safe. I would like protection,  
2 perpetuation, and preservation of our culture,  
3 traditions, and well-being as a people; the same thing.  
4 And we are a major people, the nation of Hawaiian people.  
5 We are endangered, and so are our resources here. We're  
6 so far away from any large continent, that everything we  
7 have, that akua has shared with us -- the air, the waters  
8 we drink, the food line, food chain, the lands we live  
9 on -- all should be protected, preserved, perpetuated;  
10 because, if we don't, that's desecration.

11           So I feel no military base here, because that  
12 will attract Iraq or other countries to disable us. And  
13 nobody wants to attack us. We're a friendly people,  
14 nation. We're nonviolent. We're not at war with anyone,  
15 and we do not want anyone bringing that here to us,  
16 because we really, strongly believe we are sacred and  
17 akua have chosen us as a sacred place, Hawaii.

18           Thank you.

19   \*\*\*

20   6:26 P.M.

21   --o0o--

22           MS. SAMONE MICHAELS: My name is  
23 Samone Michaels. And I'm new here to the island, but  
24 most of my career was spent helping the military, as an  
25 analyst, and I worked on highly classified programs; and,

1 so, one of the things I was privy to was all of the base  
2 closures, especially in California, Nevada, and some  
3 other states on the West Coast, that -- there's also some  
4 active bases that have bombing ranges, and some of the  
5 similar things that they're offering in this program  
6 could be done at these bases.

7           One of the serious problems with creating a new  
8 space for this kind of activity is the damage to the  
9 environment. One of the things that we discovered in  
10 trying to have a re-use program for the closed bases,  
11 particularly in California, was that the contamination to  
12 the land was such that no, you know, public school system  
13 could be put there, no buildings would be approved by the  
14 Food and Health Department. So one of the things that I  
15 think that should be done is not to create a new space  
16 but, rather, to take advantage of some of the spaces that  
17 we have, particularly with the Army.

18           The other problem that I see here is that I also  
19 worked on what was called the Chem Demil project, which  
20 is Chemical Demilitarization Project. It's a 20  
21 billion-dollar program, where we're cleaning up old Army  
22 installations from the contaminants; and it includes  
23 Johnston Atoll, which is part of the Northwest Hawaiian  
24 Island chain. So at the same time we're having this  
25 cleanup, 20 billion dollars' worth, we're just going and

1 dumping someplace else, literally. So I have some real  
2 issues with that.

3 And since this is known for being pristine here,  
4 this is an island that -- very much like the place that I  
5 came from in the state of New Mexico, has the  
6 Native-Americans, the Native Hawaiians, with the same  
7 issues of not honoring sacred spaces. So that's what I  
8 have to say.

9 Thank you very much.

10 \*\*\*

11 6:30 P.M.

12 --o0o--

13 MR. ROY CARVALHO: My statement is that Hawaii  
14 cannot sustain any more of the U.S. military presence on  
15 these islands. In fact, it has really gone too far. And  
16 being part of the United States of America has already  
17 damaged the islands of Hawaii for its -- for the people  
18 and for the land and for all the creatures. The impact  
19 made by the United States of America, with its control of  
20 these islands over the last century, has already -- it  
21 has already suffered too much from the impact of this  
22 association. And it is now time for the people of Hawaii  
23 to separate themselves from the United States of America.

24 \*\*\*

25 / / /

1 6:51 P.M.

2 --o0o--

3 MS. LOUISE WISECHILD: I want to oppose the  
4 Stryker and the military expansion here on the Big Island  
5 of Hawaii. I feel that it's not making us secure to have  
6 it here; it increases Hawaii's chance of being a target  
7 for other military actions; and that we don't need  
8 terrorists to attack us if the United States military is  
9 going to do it for them. And that -- what I mean by that  
10 is to have suddenly an increased noise from artillery, to  
11 have degradation of the soil and the water. Also, to  
12 have a group of young military men, who are not the best  
13 behaved people on the planet, who drink too much and  
14 don't do well with women. Neither do women do well. So  
15 I'm opposed to it.

16 The other thing I want to say is I can't believe  
17 we're spending 1.3 million dollars for each one of those  
18 vehicles that don't even get good mileage.

19 (More proceedings were had on the following page.)

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1                   Wednesday, November 5, 2003, 9:25 p.m.

2                                   -oOo-

3                   MS. HANNAH REEVES: My name is Hannah

4                   Wahinemaikaeo'kaahumanu Keliulanaueole'okalama Kane

5                   Reeves. I born in Hawaii all my life. I'm pure Hawaiian,

6                   and I am here to testimony -- to testify in the hearing.

7                   My desire is to let the military know that there are  
8                   the thousands of heiaus there and iwi in old trail in the  
9                   pu'u, the caves, and also the -- and old trails, the caves  
10                  of the trail that goes around islands, and there were the  
11                  Pohakuloa is practicing, and my main goal is to save the  
12                  heiaus, and I have the numbers. I going to go look for the  
13                  numbers and the map, but I have the map.

14                 And I -- this is five, I say, thousand, and my  
15                 concern is I have to protect old Hawaii and I want to make  
16                 sure that they're not running over or destroy all the  
17                 bones. And if there is anything that's in the way of the  
18                 highway, they move the highway. They cannot run over.

19                 So what I wanted to let them know that, don't do that  
20                 because I really want to stop, and I want to stop these.  
21                 There's something that -- you know what I mean -- right on  
22                 the road. They going to be along the way of Kawaihae and  
23                 Ho'olulu, Kaumana, and also Pohakuloa and also Mauna Kea  
24                 and Mauna Loa.

25                 I just don't know how to explain it, but I get all my



1 papers together and I will come to Hilo and give you all  
2 the information of what I know. And I'm claiming that  
3 every road of Pohakuloa is -- because that land belonged to  
4 my ancestors, and it is the land of kealoha, and I'm  
5 really -- I'm -- in my genealogy go back way far. Lilinoe,  
6 you know the mountain Mauna Kea, that's Lilinoe. I come  
7 from that land.

8         And you know, I feel so sad because you know why?  
9 These people, they don't realize that they're going to be  
10 destroying a lot. They think that by putting the road in,  
11 we're going to have -- the community are going to help  
12 them. I don't think. I don't think that is what they  
13 doing, because in my mind, I know they already decide what  
14 they want to do. They always doing things way before the  
15 public know, way before the community know, and I -- from  
16 what I gathered, they said that the two years they were  
17 here doing all that, they way ahead. They're not telling  
18 us nothing. And I'm really concerned about that.

19         And I want to -- I talked to Mr. Clarke about it. I  
20 wanting to let Mr. Clarke know that how much -- how much is  
21 on the property. And then many years ago, over a hundred  
22 years, the military -- I don't know how they got it, but in  
23 1930, they took over the land and our ancestors owned that  
24 property way before white man came. And the big five, you  
25 know who the big five is? They the one who want to steal,

1 and they still stealing today and they think that that's  
2 their land, but it's not. It's not their land. I can  
3 prove it it's not their land, but I'm saying now I want to  
4 protect all the heiaus and the water because the water in  
5 the mountains are the water in the beach. I want to  
6 protect all that, all the trails, all the mountain, all the  
7 pu'u because the mountain high and pu'u low, and my main  
8 goal is also the infant of our people.

9 The plants, there's a lot plants that they're going  
10 to be running over that they destroy. They're going to  
11 take part of the forest and that is destroying old Hawaii.  
12 They also going to be taking -- they going to be taking a  
13 lot on the highway because they need to widen the road to  
14 make it wide, you know, for the trucks and everything is  
15 going to go back and forth.

16 What is the government -- what is the Army going to  
17 give back to our people, especially the ones that hold the  
18 property way before? What they going to do about that? Do  
19 you know that they paying only dollar a year? That's all  
20 they're paying. They're not paying like how we pay tax,  
21 high tax.

22 Now, what makes them better than we are? I say they  
23 are foreigners, and I live in Hawaii all my life for  
24 generations. Now, what is it that when you do something  
25 wrong, when you steal, or when you destroy, then you go to

1 jail. Well, when they destroy our ancestors on the land,  
2 did nobody do anything to them? Did they pay for the  
3 damages? No. They never did. They still going to be  
4 damaging a lot.

5 But I talked to the Commander two years ago, and he  
6 was supposed to take me on the site and he never. So I'm  
7 saying to Mr. Clarke, what happened to the Commander? I  
8 don't know what happened, but he -- I didn't go on the  
9 property. He's saying that he want me to look at the  
10 property and see if there's any heiaus or whatsoever, they  
11 never showed up. So I'm telling Mr. Clarke, what happened?  
12 If two years ago your Commander came here, what happened?

13 Oh, I'll get a hold of him and sit down and talk to  
14 you, but I said, I don't know, man. You better take me on  
15 the site. I demand you take me where my ancestors' land.  
16 And I want Mr. Clarke to go back to his Commander. I  
17 demand that I see the land of my ancestors immediately.

18 (The testimony was concluded at 9:40 p.m.)

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